

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,467

PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1977

Established 1887

Claims 10,000 to 15,000 Are on Ogaden Front

Somalia Says Cuban Troops Aiding Ethiopians

MOGADISHU, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre said yesterday that 10,000 to 15,000 Cuban troops are fighting with Ethiopian forces in the Ogaden Desert. It was the first time that an admission of Cuban involvement in Ethiopia had been made by Somalia at such a high level.

The President estimated the number of Cuban troops when questioned by visiting Western journalists. Guerrilla forces of Somali origin fighting Ethiopia have repeatedly claimed in recent weeks that at least 10,000 Cuban soldiers are supporting Ethiopia.

Somalia backs the guerrilla forces but has denied that its regular troops were fighting. President Siad Barre also charged that the Soviet Union was supplying sophisticated weapons to Ethiopia and said that his government had warned Moscow against getting involved in the conflict.

"It is quite clear that if you have a bad friend, it is better to warn him first," the President commented. He said that the Russians had stopped arms shipments to Somalia.



Maurits Caransa during press conference yesterday after he was freed by kidnappers.

After He 'Haggled' Down Ransom

Abductors Free Dutch Millionaire

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—Kidnapped Dutch millionaire Maurits Caransa, who was freed this morning, said that he successfully "haggled" for five days over the ransom demands of his masked abductors while he lay manacled to a pipe in a small, dark room.

Mr. Caransa, 61, said that he brought the ransom demand down from the guilders equivalent of \$18 million to the \$4 million that finally brought about his release.

The property tycoon was found tied to a lamp post in an Amsterdam square at 2:30 a.m. after an associate handed the ransom over in the street. The police were not informed.

Mr. Caransa was in fairly good condition but looked upset when he arrived at police headquarters, officers said. After a medical check, he was taken home by ambulance.

He was kidnapped on Friday after leaving a bridge club in the city.

Describes 'Haggling'

Mr. Caransa, at a press conference, shrugged off the effects of his ordeal, but described how he beat down the demands of the kidnappers—four foreigners who spoke English but probably were from a Mediterranean country.

"We reached agreement at last on Sunday afternoon," Mr. Caransa said. "I wrote and signed a letter to my firm telling them to pay the money. Before that, we haggled."

The cash was paid in new 1,000-guilder notes. Amsterdam Police Commissioner Gerard Toonen said the notes would be easy to trace.

He was kidnapped on Friday after leaving a bridge club in the city.

U.S. Recalls 2 More Aides In S. Africa

Export of Equipment For Military Halted

By Robert Sines

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UPI).—The United States has recalled two more diplomats from South Africa and halted all exports of military and police equipment to that nation, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said today.

Mr. Vance said that the actions, which include a ban on U.S. maintenance of equipment already there, "reflect our national concern" over the latest crackdown on blacks and their supporters.

Last month, U.S. Ambassador William Bowdler was recalled from Pretoria for consultations. Mr. Vance said today that the U.S. naval and commercial attaches were being withdrawn, the latter "in connection with our review of our economic relations with South Africa."

The secretary characterized the latest actions by South Africa, including the closing of a black newspaper and the arrest of numerous black leaders, as "a major step backwards" but expressed the hope that the Pretoria government soon would reverse this course.

On other subjects, Secretary Vance:

- Called Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's proposal for a total ban on nuclear tests and separate proposals for a restriction on the deployment of new missile systems "a major step forward" toward ending the threat of atomic war.
- Responded to charges by Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., that the administration was taking chances with Israel's security. "We are committed to the security of Israel and there never has been a moment of doubt upon this," he said.
- Confirmed that the administration has, on a number of occasions, appealed to the Soviet Union about the treatment of dissidents but emphasized that there was no "linkage" between U.S. concern for human rights and efforts to complete a new strategic arms limitation treaty.

The new ban on exports to South Africa tightens the arms embargo first imposed in 1963 and strengthened last week by U.S. support for a world-wide arms embargo proposed at the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

might be allowed in Angola, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique.

A fifth African country, Somalia, was mentioned as a possible haven for the 11 jailed terrorists when the Lufthansa Boeing 737 airliner that two men and two women had hijacked over the Mediterranean on Oct. 13 landed in Mogadishu three days later.

However, a raid by West German commandos on the airliner at Mogadishu airport early on Oct. 18, in which all of the 86 hostages on board were freed and three of the four hijackers killed, ended the hopes of the 11 terrorists in West Germany to be flown to liberty. A few hours later three of them—Andreas Bader, Gudrun Ensslin (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Special Case

The Shcharansky case was of special interest to Mr. Carter, officials said, because on June 13 the President said that he was "completely convinced" that Mr. Shcharansky had never worked for the Central Intelligence Agency.

A Moscow activist on behalf of both human rights and Jewish causes, Mr. Shcharansky was arrested on March 15 and his mother was subsequently informed that he was under investigation on possible treason charges. The Soviet press has charged him with working for the CIA.

Committees on Mr. Shcharansky's behalf have been created in many Western countries. On Oct. 30, a public hearing was held on Capitol Hill in his defense with prominent members of Congress, such as Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, speaking for him.

The Soviet reaction was delayed until Oct. 28 when Tass said that

Mr. Shcharansky "has been charged with helping a foreign state to pursue hostile activities against the Soviet Union."

"The traitor of his motherland will be punished with all the strictness of the Soviet law in keeping with its letter and spirit," it said.

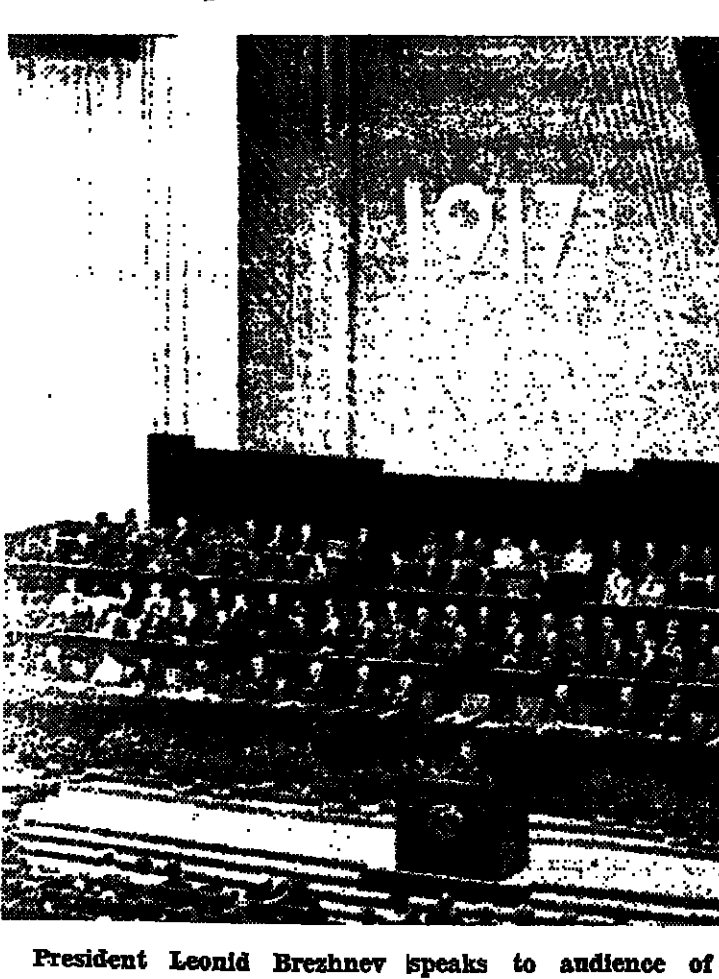
Administration Concern

The Tass commentary caused concern in the Carter administration because it seemed to suggest that, despite "Mr. Carter's" earlier statement to Mr. Gromyko, the Soviet Union was going ahead with the Shcharansky trial.

The Tass article, however, was worded in such a way as to raise the possibility that, instead of being tried on treason charges, which carry a possible death sentence, he might be tried on the lesser charge of spreading anti-Soviet slander.

The U.S. concern was conveyed to Mr. Dobrynin by Mr. Vance in their talks on Monday, but U.S. officials said yesterday that they had received no satisfaction on the question.

In fact, the news from Moscow (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



President Leonid Brezhnev speaks to audience of 6,000 yesterday at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses.

Brezhnev Shifts Toward Backing Full A-Blast Ban

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, Nov. 2 (UPI).—The Soviet Union moved a step closer today to accepting a complete suspension of all nuclear explosions, dropping its insistence that any such ban exclude relatively low-yield blasts for peaceful purposes.

The shift in position, outlined by Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev, appears to remove a major obstacle to U.S. acceptance of a treaty that would prohibit all nuclear-weapon tests. In the past, Washington has worried that if the Soviet Union were allowed to continue using nuclear explosions for dredging and oil exploration, it could advance military research as well.

Today, Mr. Brezhnev told a Kremlin audience that Moscow would accept a halt, at least for a limited time, in peacefully oriented explosions.

"We are prepared to reach agreement on a moratorium covering nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes along with a ban on all nuclear-weapon tests for a definite period," he said. "We trust that this important step on the part of the U.S.S.R. is properly appreciated by our partners at the negotiations and that the road will thus be cleared to concluding a treaty long awaited by the peoples."

Soviet Grain Falls Below 1977 Target

Harvest Disappointing, Brezhnev Discloses

By Kevin Klose

MOSCOW, Nov. 2 (UPI).—This year's harvest in the Soviet Union, buffeted in some regions by freakish, late summer rains, will produce a disappointing 194 million tons of grain, Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev said today.

The total is about 19 million tons below the official target and probably will force the Soviet Union to buy grain abroad to maintain present levels of food and fodder through the next year.

Mr. Brezhnev disclosed the harvest results during a speech today at a Communist party rally at the Palace of Congresses in the Kremlin marking the 60th anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Mr. Brezhnev said that the harvest this year, which Western experts had predicted would be a record-breaker, "was far from being the best and not even in terms of weather."

But even though disappointing, this year's crop of grain was the fourth best in Soviet history and marks two years in a row that the harvest has been quite good. Most of the losses apparently were in the "new lands" of Siberia and central Asia, and they apparently were large enough to offset bumper crops in the western part of the country.

Agricultural Uncertainties

With its vast northern plains, the Soviet Union has always been confronted with agricultural uncertainties through adverse weather. The 1975 harvest, at 140 million tons, was a disaster. But it was followed by the nation's record crop of 223.8 million tons last year.

This year's crop means the Russians must spend their relatively small foreign reserves for food, hurting them in other foreign markets. The U.S. Department of Agriculture has estimated that the Soviet Union would need imports of about 15 million tons of grain this year, compared with 10 million last year and 26 million the year before. This estimate is now likely to go up, as it was based on an estimated harvest of 220 million tons.

When there is an especially bad harvest, the Soviet Union reduces its livestock herds, making meat plentiful, but incurring shortages and higher prices for several years thereafter until the herds can be repopulated.

Mr. Brezhnev said the Soviet Union would produce 15 million tons of meat this year, far below the official goal by 500,000 tons.

With its vast northern plains, the Soviet Union has always been confronted with agricultural uncertainties through adverse weather. The 1975 harvest, at 140 million tons, was a disaster. But it was followed by the nation's record crop of 223.8 million tons last year.

A 1974 treaty limits underground weapons testing to less than 150 kilotons, but places no restriction on explosions for peaceful purposes. Those, too, were limited to 150 kilotons in a treaty signed in May of last year, but not yet ratified. The pact provides on-site inspection for the first time, although no U.S. inspection teams have yet come to the Soviet Union because the treaty is not in effect until the Senate acts.

With vast stretches of wilderness, the Soviet Union has considered nuclear blasting as an (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Pakistan Election Delayed a Year

ANKARA, Nov. 2 (UPI).—Pakistan leader Gen. Mohammed Zia-ul-Haq said today that national elections will be delayed at least until next November because of court proceedings against the ousted government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who currently is in custody.

He made the statement before ending an official visit to Turkey and leaving for Libya.

"When we came to power we had planned to hold elections in 80 days. But since conditions changed, it was not possible," Gen. Zia said.

To Protect Nationals

French Troops Are Sent to West Africa

PARIS, Nov. 2 (Reuters).—France sent an unknown number of troops to West Africa overnight in a move to protect its nationals in the region. Eight French nationals have been abducted by Western Saharan guerrillas in Mauritania since May.

After a week of rumors and denial about French military action, the Defense Ministry said that troops were to reinforce France's military base at Ouakam, Senegal, just south of the border with Mauritania. Sources estimated the number of troops at between 200 and 1,000.

There are currently more than 2,000 French Nationals in Mauritania, which has administered the phosphate-rich Western Sahara with Morocco since the territory was ceded by Spain in February last year.

The Polisario Front, which is backed by Algeria, is fighting for self-determination for the Western Sahara and accuses France of supporting Mauritania and Morocco. It evidently hopes that the kidnappings will force the French government to negotiate with it directly and therefore implicitly recognize the movement.

Two Raids

The French government has sent envoys to Algiers and Tripoli in an effort to put pressure on the Polisario Front through the Algerian and Libyan authorities. France also is trying to obtain the release of the eight captives through the International Red Cross.

The eight French nationals disappeared in two separate raids in and around the northern iron-ore mining town of Zouerate. Six were abducted in May and two last week.

It was believed to be increasingly possible here that France could send troops to guard Zouerate and strategic points along the 600-kilometer railroad from the mining center to the port of Nouadhibou.

The two persons abducted last week were repairing the rail line. It was not immediately clear whether the troops sent to Senegal eventually would go to Mauritania or whether they would prepare the ground for an eventual French task force.

There are already about 1,000 French troops in Senegal under a 1974 defense agreement that provides France with unlimited facilities in return for aid.

The presidential spokesman described the troops as a temporary reinforcement of the logistics and communications set-up in Dakar.

Arab Leaders Hold Meetings

DAMASCUS, Nov. 2 (UPI).—King Hussein of Jordan arrived here today for talks with President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat conferred with King Khalid of Saudi Arabia in Riyadh.

King Hussein planned to fly to Riyadh to join Mr. Sadat and King Khalid after his talks with Mr. Assad.

The round of high-level contacts was the latest in a series of intensive Arab efforts to coordinate political and military action in the face of the growing conviction that the chances of success of a Geneva peace conference, if ever convened, would be dim.

FBI to Open Its Files On Slaying of JFK

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (UPI).—The FBI is preparing to make public the bulk of its raw files on the 1963 assassination of President Kennedy, a spokesman said today.

In response to more than 80 requests made under the Freedom of Information Act, the FBI is readying more than 20,000 pages for release in two segments late this month and in January, the spokesman said.

After Bucharest Role in Mideast Diplomacy

Israel, Romania Widen Trade Ties

By David A. Andelman

BUCHAREST, Dec. 2 (NYT).—Israel and Romania have agreed to a major expansion in trade and economic cooperation, the first substantive benefit Romania has realized from its role as an intermediary in the latest round of Middle Eastern diplomacy.

A top-level Israeli delegation headed by the minister of industry, commerce and tourism, Israel Huvitz, has presented to Romania about 15 proposals for major industrial projects totaling at least \$100 million together with plans for a 50-per-cent growth in trade between the two countries next year.

The agreement will be formalized Monday with the signing of a protocol between Israel and Romania. It is the result of a week of discussions among offi-

cials of the two countries and a six-man team of Israeli businessmen and industrialists, as well as a private meeting between Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mr. Huvitz, who delivered a message from Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Not a Payoff

It was the latest of many exchanges of messages between the heads of the two countries. Last month, shortly before the visit to Israel by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, Mr. Begin thanked Mr. Ceausescu publicly for the role the Romanian President had played as an intermediary in arranging Mr. Sadat's trip. Both the Egyptian and the Israeli leaders have visited Bucharest within the last three months and sources in all three countries have indicated that the Romanian connection was an early

and important factor in facilitating the Sadat trip.

This week's visit to Bucharest by the Israeli economic delegation was not a direct payoff for these services by Romania, officials of both countries were quick to note. But as a senior Israeli official said, "Certainly the climate was very favorable."

This new climate is likely to result next year in a growth in trade between the two countries from a level of about \$50 million this year to at least \$80 million. But the projects that have entered the pipeline as a result of this week's discussions are likely to push that figure considerably higher in the future.

All of the economic projects proposed by Israel will be established in Romania by private Israeli corporations. Although details were not publicly released, they are understood to include production of sophisticated medical electronic equipment, electronically controlled irrigation systems, auto parts and chemical and food processing projects. There has also been discussion of expansion of a number of projects. Helena Rubinstein, Ltd., Israel, for instance, has had a cooperative project here for seven years under which cosmetic products for local consumption are manufactured under license in Bucharest.

Instant Coffee

Abe Fromencko, managing director of Elite, Ltd., who headed the Israeli industrialists' group, is attempting to convince Romanian officials of the economy of establishing an instant coffee processing plant in Romania.

"Such projects benefit both countries," Mr. Fromencko said. "They realize this; we realize this. And as sophistication in Israeli and Romanian industry and the standards of living increase, trade and economic cooperation will increase."

Indeed, trade between the two countries goes back well before the 1967 six-day war, when all Eastern European countries except Romania broke off diplomatic and trade relations with Israel.

In the ensuing years, as the Eastern European countries continued to respect the Arab trade boycott and failed to resume diplomatic relations with Israel, Romania's trade with both sides in the Middle East dispute flourished.

Israel became a major source of citrus fruit and fruit products, as well as of sophisticated technical know-how in such fields as electronics, petrochemicals and mechanized agriculture.

Romania also began to serve as a key middleman in a number of other trades in which Israel was at least a peripheral party. Israeli citrus products, for instance, are said to have found their way to other markets in Eastern Europe whose countries do not routinely trade with Israel.

Products of factories built with Israeli technical assistance have been sold in a number of countries for hard currency which, in turn, is used to pay Israel for expertise and materials it supplies.

Such three-cornered barter arrangements, together with two-way barter deals, were another focus of the Romanian-Israeli talks this week.

Israeli Editor Is Welcomed In Cairo

TEL AVIV, Dec. 2 (NYT).—The first journalist to arrive in Cairo on an Israeli passport was received last night with astonishment, then a cheer on each cheek and an entry permit, compliments of President Anwar Sadat's government.

While officials in Jerusalem were awaiting answers from Cairo about arrangements for the Israeli media to cover the forthcoming Cairo talks, Sami Grinshpan, foreign news editor of Yediot Aharanot, took a chance. He went by plane to Cairo last night by way of Rome without an Egyptian visa or a permit from his own government to visit an "enemy country."

Journalists began to report to Israeli media from Cairo after President Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, but they were either non-Israelis or dual nationals. The publisher of Yediot Aharanot, said Mr. Grinshpan, who was born in Egypt, possesses only Israeli citizenship.

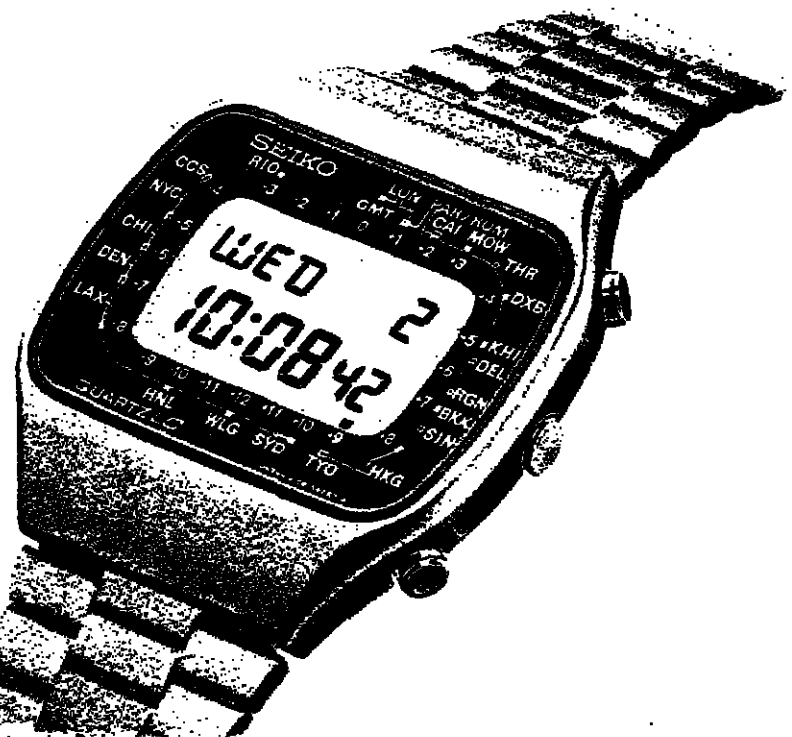
Newsmen End Strike At London's Mirror

LONDON, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—A pay dispute which prevented Britain's best-selling newspaper from being published in London for the last 11 days ended to accept a Trades Union Congress peace formula.

The Daily Mirror, which has only published its northern editions since the dispute began, is now expected to appear normally tomorrow. A few hours earlier, journalists at a second national newspaper, the Daily Mail, decided to return to work. Last night, they staged a walk-out, which meant that the Daily Mail published a reduced edition today.

Another Technological Breakthrough from SEIKO The LC Digital Quartz WORLD TIMER.

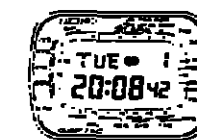
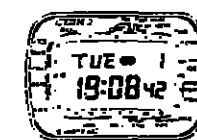
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Italian metalworkers parade past Rome's Colosseum yesterday in social protest march.

Estimated 200,000 Urge Action on Unemployment

Rome Marchers Protest Economic Policies

By Louis B. Fleming

ROME, Dec. 2.—Workers from throughout Italy, students and other young persons today marched through the streets of Rome, demanding that the government seek a change in economic policy.

The Federation of Metalworkers, which sponsored the event, claimed that 200,000 persons participated in the march. It was certainly the largest social political demonstration in Rome in recent years.

There was violence on the periphery of the march—at Rome University, where students were barred by police from organizing an opposing demonstration, and at the final gathering of the demonstrators, when a dissident group tried to break into the line of march.

About half the demonstrators were members of the Federation of Metalworkers, the largest union federation in Italy. They came from all parts of Italy to special trains and 800 chartered buses at an estimated cost of \$15 million.

In addition, more than 1 million workers today observed a nationwide metalworkers strike, reportedly closing most if not all steel, automobile and electronics factories.

Union leaders will meet Dec. 10 with Premier Giulio Andreotti to seek changes in government policy, and it was to support the demands that the huge demonstration was held.

In economic terms, the unions want an expansionist policy that

Begin Starts Visit to U.K.

(Continued from Page 1) ing of three terrorists in a British prison. The Jewish Agency condemned the Irqan and said that it was "mortifying to think that some Jews should have become so depraved by the horrible inequities in Europe as to be capable of such villainy."

The London Daily Express said that "not in the annals of Nazi wickedness is there a tale of outrage more vile" and that there were anti-Jewish demonstrations and riots in Liverpool, London, Manchester and Glasgow in that summer of 30 years ago.

To most Jews the act of revenge on two innocent soldiers was a setback to the Zionist cause but Mr. Begin looked upon the incident in a different light. "We repaid our enemy in kind," he wrote in his autobiography. "They forced us to answer gallowa with gallowa. They sowed seeds and reaped hangings," he said. But in the end it was the hanging of the sergents that finally broke the back of the British in Palestine, touching off a domestic clamor for withdrawal.

On Nov. 29, 1947, the UN voted in favor of the partition of Palestine into a Jewish and an Arab state. Although the Jews under the leadership of Ben-Gurion accepted partition, neither Mr. Begin nor the Arabs agreed. Both sides thought that all of what was once British Palestine should belong to them. In 1973 Mr. Begin wrote that it was the duty of all Israelis to see that "the artificial line" of partition, which disappeared in 1967, should never return.

Today Mr. Begin is visiting the capital of his former enemies and about to be received at 10 Downing Street.

WHERE THE WORLD MEETS



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will generate more employment.

This is being resisted by the government, which as its first priority has taken steps to bring inflation under control. The deflationary programs have succeeded beyond expectations but at a high cost in unemployment.

The unions are threatening a general strike if they do not win concessions at the Dec. 10 meeting.

The demonstrators also were protesting rising violence by extremist groups here in women's rights. Some of the youth groups carried placards reading: "Work Less, Work All," an appeal for a reduction in working hours to create more job opportunities. The influence of the Commu-

South African Police Cleared By Inquest in Biko's Death

(Continued from Page 1) throughout the inquest they thought Mr. Biko was faking his illness to avoid interrogation, should not be found negligent since they did not have the medical information on Mr. Biko that was made available to the inquest by the doctors' post-mortem autopsy report.

That report concluded that Mr. Biko died of head injuries that led to kidney failure because of the brain damage.

The packed gallery, which included Mr. Biko's wife Ntsiki, greeted Mr. Prins' verdict with silence and quickly left the court, going to the sidewalk outside where a group of about 50 blacks chanted. "They have killed Steve Biko. What have we done? Our sin is that we are black." About 300 persons milled about in a grim mood of bitterness for about an hour after the proceedings had ended. But there were no incidents.

Security was especially heavy at Pretoria's Old Synagogue where the inquest has been taking place. For the first time, policemen checked women's handbags at entrances. Policemen, both plain-clothed and uniformed, and police dogs were stationed on the sidewalk in front of the synagogue while squads of policemen in camouflage periodically passed the building in Land Rovers.

Mr. Kentridge was not present today and other members of the Biko family's legal team refused to comment, citing South African Bar Association restrictions.

The deputy attorney general for the Transvaal, Klaus von Lieres, who organized the state's evidence at the inquest, was asked by a reporter if he thought justice had been done. According to the South African Press Agency, he replied, "There is no positive evidence to the contrary."

Under South African law, there is no appeal against inquest findings. However, this procedure is rarely applied in South Africa and is only possible when there is a clear and obvious irregularity in the findings.

The Biko family may initiate a civil suit against the security police for monetary damages in compensation for Mr. Biko's death. But it has not announced its intention to do so. Ntsiki Biko, who is a nurse, has two children.

The record of the proceedings will be sent to the attorney general of the Transvaal (one of South Africa's four provinces) and he will decide if anyone will be prosecuted or not," the head of South Africa's security police, G.P. Zietsman, said.

Asked if there would be any administrative reprimand of the eight policemen who dealt with Mr. Biko even though no criminal intent was found, Mr. Zietsman said that he could not discuss this outside his department.

In August of last year, four security policemen in Durban were charged with the death of

nist party and other leftist groups was evident in thousands of red banners, flags and pennants. The Communist party itself, while officially welcoming the demonstration, has supported the deflationary government policies. Party officials reportedly have worked to discourage a confrontation between the government and the unions.

Among the demonstrators were 12,000 women, who marched separately to assert the growing interest here in women's rights. Many women members of the metalworkers union had insisted on separate participation to show their discontent with union inaction on women's rights.

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a detainee but were acquitted because it could not be determined that they personally were responsible for the fatal injuries.

U.S. Reaction Severe

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (UPI).—U.S. officials today expressed shock over the arrest of Mr. Biko's relatives and at the results of the inquest.

The State Department official in charge of the inquest, "incomprehensible" and said that Mr. Biko's death "resulted from a system which permits gross mistreatment in violation of the most basic human rights."

"The arrest of Mr. Biko's relatives on the heels of the inquest is shocking," said Assistant Secretary of State Richard Moose, the department's top-ranking expert on Africa.

State Department spokesman Hocking Carter 3d said, "We find it disturbing that the police would detain other members of the Biko family on the same day that the inquest into Biko's death ends. This action seems particularly insensitive. We were shocked by the verdict in the face of compelling evidence, at the least, that Steven Biko was the victim of flagrant neglect and official irresponsibility. It seems inconceivable on the evidence presented that the inquest could render a judgment that no one was responsible."

Vorster: More Apartheid

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 2 (UPI).—Prime Minister John Vorster, fresh from a landslide election victory, says black South Africans will have five more years of apartheid and any changes for them will depend on "ability and cooperation." He outlined government policy for blacks in an interview yesterday in a weekly Afrikaans magazine.

"The government will not give in to the insistence that whites be included in the new deal envisaged for the coloreds (mulattoes) and Asians," he said. The interview was published on the day of his greatest political victory. Final results of Wednesday's general election gave Mr. Vorster's ruling National party its biggest parliamentary majority in South African history. The party will return to Parliament to continue its 32-year rule of South Africa with 134 of the 165 seats.

Spain Simplifies Civil Marriages

MADRID, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—The government today made it easier to obtain civil marriages, a move curtailing one of the privileges of the Roman Catholic Church under Franco.

Since the end of the Civil War in 1939, a couple wanting a civil marriage had to obtain certificates from their churches certifying they had renounced Roman Catholicism.

A cabinet meeting last night shelved that requirement. The decision to break the church's control of marriages is seen as paving the way for the eventual legalization of divorce. It follows moves by authors of Spain's new constitution to separate church and state.

As Labor Unrest Increases

Spain Invokes Draft to End Strike Plan by Madrid Police

MADRID, Dec. 2 (Reuters).—The Spanish government drafted traffic policemen into the army today to prevent them from striking as spreading labor unrest threatened to end wage controls agreed on by the government and opposition.

A royal decree prepared by the Cabinet last night forced Madrid's 3,500 municipal policemen to call off their scheduled strike today. The decree put traffic policemen, employed by the City Council, under military discipline and ordered them to remain at their posts. The traffic police had announced a strike for a pay rise of 66 per cent and suppression of a work rule that requires them to carry firearms.

Observers said it showed the government's determination to maintain a 23-per-cent wage ceiling agreed on by Premier Adolfo Suarez and opposition leaders last month to stem Spain's rising inflation rate, which is now at 30 per cent.

Tactics of Franco

Drafting workers into the army was a favorite strike-breaking tactic used during the Franco regime. King Juan Carlos has resorted to it twice to keep essential public services running. But since Spain's first democratic parliamentary election in 41 years on June 15, the government has shied away from taking this step.

It moved to mobilize 11,000 striking civil aviation workers into the army last month although all of Spain's 38 airports were shut down for four days as a result, halting all civil aviation traffic.

The airport workers' pay dispute has not yet been resolved but the workers and the government are again negotiating. In the Basque province of Vizcaya, thousands of workers went on strike, paralyzing the state-owned steelworks and shipyards of the port of Bilbao.

Strike organizers said that 100,000 workers joined the stoppage in Vizcaya, despite appeals by the Socialist and Communist parties for their workers not to take part.

The strike in Vizcaya Province was to protest the recession, which has closed 624 firms this year, laying off 14,000 workers. The strike committee, formed

by extreme leftists and anarchists, is demanding wage increases in line with the inflation rate, state aid for small firms in financial difficulties and the creation of more jobs.

The government's economic pact, which includes tax reforms and restrictions and a tightening up on the flow of money, has also upset businessmen and industrialists who staged an unprecedented demonstration in Barcelona earlier this week.

Private banks are predicting that the credit squeeze would force many small firms to close and increase unemployment sharply in the next three to six months.

Also in Madrid, a Molotov cocktail was thrown at the French Embassy building early today, causing slight damage but no injuries, French officials said. No organization claimed responsibility for the attack.

U.K. Unionists Bar Support For Firemen

LONDON, Dec. 2 (UPI).—A high-level committee of the Trades Union Congress today turned down a request by striking firefighters to mobilize the nation's 11 million organized trade unionists in their support.

Fire Brigades Union leaders went to the Finance and General Purposes Committee of the TUC to ask for financial and industrial aid and a nationwide union campaign to break the government's anti-inflation ceiling of 10 per cent on pay raises.

The committee turned down the firefighters' demand and urged them to make the best settlement they can, warning that the government "is not likely to be deflected" from its pay policy.

A statement after the meeting said the Fire Brigades Union would ask this month's meeting of the TUC's General Council to throw out today's decision.

44 Have Died

Forty-four persons have died in fires during the firefighters' 19-day strike for a 30-per-cent pay rise. Five of the victims perished in four flames today. None of the deaths so far have been directly attributed to the strike.

Two babies died in a hot fire near Southend, 40 miles east of London, when firefighters' troops were unable to reach the because of dense smoke.

Strikers also joined troops trying to save a woman trapped in a top-floor apartment north of London, but the roof collapsed before she could be reached.

In Southampton, an 8-year-old girl was rescued from a blast home but died later in a hospital.

Meanwhile, Scotland's Yeomanry is searching for 16 firemen responsible for 16 fires at three hospitals since the strike began.

U.S. Coal Strike Is Seen Despite Talks Resumption

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP).—Coal industry contract talks are getting back on track after a weeklong deadlock.

But the hard bargaining is to come and a national strike appears only a few days off.

Federal mediators succeeded yesterday in winning agreement from the United Mine Workers union and the Bituminous Coal Operators Association to resume today the face-to-face talks that broke off last Friday.

Meanwhile, Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, holding "listening" sessions with the leaders of both sides, arranged to meet Joseph Brennan, head of the Coal Operators Association.

Mr. Marshall met with union president Arnold Miller and other federal mediator Wayne Hoyer for 30 minutes yesterday to discuss the contract negotiations.

"Clearly, the picture that emerges is not optimistic," source said.

Rare Soviet Workers' Grow Complain of Abuses, Firing

(Continued from Page 1)

Since, in this Socialist system, all jobs are government jobs, there is really only one employer, and no agency, factory, office or retail outlet will take her or anyone else dismissed on such grounds, except occasionally in part-time work.

Andrei Ponomarev worked as a locksmith for 75 rubles (\$108) a month at Moscow's Institute of Biochemistry. When he asked for a raise, they insulted him crudely," he said. After he appealed to the local party organization, he was told that he had apparently forgotten that his destiny in life was to eat from a pig's trough, he said.

Fusion Ineffective

Angry, he continued his protests and was dismissed from his job. At the age of 39, he receives 21 rubles a month for a semi-disability—he is an epileptic. He lives on that and aid from his mother's pension of

45 rubles a month. It is not enough. But when he asked for help from the Academy of Sciences, which oversees the institute, an official told him: "If you can, live. If you can't die."

Valentin Ploskavsky, 44, worked for a factory in Kirovsk near Moscow, as a supervisor of maintenance in workers' housing. He said that officials were using factory funds to finance drunken parties and, when women employees complained, to punish them to write a false criticism of her in her record.

He refused. The factory party organization admonished him when he complained about his orders. The county prosecutor warned him that if his accusations could not be proved, "we'll take the strongest possible measures against you." He was finally fired from his job. Because of the entry in his work booklet, he said, he can not find another position.

In Controversy Over Women

Episcopalians Back Dissent Right

By Marjorie Hyer

PORT ST. LUCIE, Fla., Oct. 2 (WP)—The Episcopal House of Bishops yesterday upheld the right of their church's top official to continue in office even though he dissents from and will not participate in implementing the official church policy to ordain women into the priesthood.

Presiding Bishop John Maury Allin had offered Friday night to resign if his fellow bishops thought he should because, he says, he is "unconvinced that women can be priests."

While formal action on questions relating to the continuing controversy over women priests will not be taken by the bishops gathered here for their annual meeting until next week, the presiding bishop's right to dissent from church policy was strongly upheld in yesterday morning's discussion.

"We can't imagine not accepting Jack Allin as presiding bishop," declared the Right Rev. David Reed of Louisville, Ky.

In addition to asserting their support for Bishop Allin, the bishops agreed to formalize a "conscience clause," which would formally exempt any bishop who conscientiously objects to ordaining women. It would also permit a bishop to bar from his diocese any woman already ordained.

The mood of the bishops, who a year ago voted 95 to 61 in favor



The Rt. Rev. John Allin

of ordaining women, appears to be making the issue of women's role in the church a hostage to

their concern for unity in the church.

Two weeks ago, about 1,800 dissidents met in St. Louis to consider splitting from the 2.3 million-member U.S. Episcopal Church. However, only about 300 of the delegates to the St. Louis meeting have normally indicated their intention to leave the church, a spokesman for the dissidents said earlier this week.

Nevertheless, the threatened schism has figured prominently in discussions here. Disagreement over ordaining women is one of the main issues of contention of the dissidents.

In the Episcopal Church, a presiding bishop traditionally plays the key role in consecrating any new bishop. Bishop Allin said that, if in the future a diocese elects a woman priest to be a bishop, he would refuse to take part in the consecration but "I wouldn't stand in the way of it... I'd ask someone else to do the consecrating."

Vatican Castigates Lefebvre In Report to Bishops Synod

By Henry Tanner

ROME, Oct. 2 (NYT)—Dissenting French Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre and his disciples were castigated in an official Vatican document here as "advancing step-by-step down the road toward the schism" of the Roman Catholic Church, it was announced yesterday.

The charge was contained in a 28-page report on the state of the church submitted Friday night to the opening session of the fifth synod of bishops and discussed by the attending 204 prelates in their first working session yesterday morning.

Another notable point in the document was a sharply worded condemnation of "Communist regimes" and of "military dictatorships" for their suppression of human rights. Vatican sources privately said that the term "military dictatorships" was meant to point specifically at the ruling military regime of Chile, but no country was named.

It was written by a West German prelate, Archbishop Jean Denzler, and is known to be reflecting closely the views of Pope Paul VI.

The public emphasis given the Lefebvre case surprised many observers who had expected the synod to deal more discreetly and less explicitly with the arch-conservative French prelate's challenge to the authority of Pope Paul.

Several months ago the sug-

gestion was raised that Archbishop Lefebvre might be excommunicated. That possibility is clearly ruled out now.

Pope Paul himself is described as wishing to avoid a further confrontation. A commission of cardinals has been appointed to study the writings of the dissenting prelate and to come up with a recommendation. The commission is expected to delay judgment as long as possible in the hope, some experts here say, that the fiery Archbishop Lefebvre will discredit himself.

Many faithful Catholics still think that the Lefebvre case is merely a matter of being permitted to say the holy mass in Latin, the official French-language statement said.

In fact, it added, Lefebvre "is defying the authority of the Pope" and refuses to accept the decisions of the Second Vatican Council, the general meeting of prelates that lasted from 1962 to 1965 and laid down the basic concepts followed by the church.

According to specialists in religious affairs here, Archbishop Lefebvre has no avowed followers among the 204 bishops and other prelates attending the synod. But these specialists say that many of the prelates take his rebellion seriously as an ominous sign that the authority of the "great Pope over the church hierarchy has been eroded," the Pontiff was 80 on Sept. 26 and is in frail health.



VIETNAM VICTIMS—Fallbearers from all four branches of the U.S. armed services carry coffin containing remains of a U.S. casualty of the Vietnam war. Bodies were released by the government of Vietnam and flown to Honolulu, Hawaii.

Four Died in 1963 Incident

Indictments Said Near in Ala. Race Bombings

By Bill Richards

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 2 (WP)—Alabama authorities plan to seek indictments within the next few weeks against as many as four persons they believe were involved in the 1963 bombing of the 16th Street Baptist Church here which killed four young black girls, knowledgeable sources said yesterday.

The men were part of a group of radical segregationists who split from the Ku Klux Klan in the late 1950s and early 1960s because they felt that the Klan was not taking strong enough action to back its white supremacist views, the sources said.

One person, 73-year-old Robert

Edward Chambliss of Birmingham, has already been charged with four counts of murder in connection with the bombing by the Jefferson County grand jury. The jury of 14 whites and four blacks has been looking into nearly 50 bombings which took place around Birmingham in the 1950s and 1960s.

Sources said that the investigators have been able to identify persons responsible for about half a dozen Birmingham bombings in addition to the 16th Street church blast. One of those that has been "solved," the sources said, was a powerful dynamite and shrapnel charge set off in a Birmingham vacant lot after a smaller explosion drew police

and local black residents to the scene.

There is no statute of limitations in Alabama on the bombing of inhabited buildings. In most cases, the bombings being investigated do not fall into that category. Alabama law limits prosecution in bombings of uninhabited buildings to 10 years.

Investigators have used the evidence in the bombings to "pyramid" their investigation against those responsible for the 16th Street church blast, according to sources.

"The 16th-Street bombing is the one this whole investigation is all about," said a state official. "The tactic has been to use information from the other bombings to force the people involved to tell us more about 16th Street."

Linked to Other Bombings

Sources said that several suspects in the 16th Street Baptist Church dynamiting also were apparently involved in other bombings in the area.

The 16th-Street bombing was one of the ugliest incidents of violence to occur during the desegregation of the South. The church was bombed on Sept. 15, 1963, killing four choir girls.

Several of those believed to have been involved in the blast have died, sources said, including a Birmingham man who apparently made the dynamite bomb at his home.

The investigation into the Birmingham bombings has been led by Alabama Attorney General William Baxley. The 38-year-old outspoken state official has been mentioned as a prime candidate for next year's Alabama gubernatorial race and has been accused of using the bombings to further his political career.

Political Motivation Denied

Mr. Baxley denied political motivation for his investigation during an interview recently. "I felt very strongly about the 16th-Street bombing when it happened," he said. "I know it sounds corny, but I promised myself to do something about it even back then when I was still in law school."

Mr. Baxley has made the search for the 16th Street bombers a virtual crusade since he took office in 1971. Investigators from the state and the Birmingham Police Department have questioned persons believed to be connected with the bombing from coast to coast, Mr. Baxley said.

Investigators have determined that a relatively small group, perhaps no more than 30 persons, was responsible for virtually all of the bombings around Birmingham during the late 1950s and early 1960s. About 20 of those persons are still alive, Mr. Baxley said.

Justice Department Says Officials Hid Land Fault in A-Plant Data

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (NYT)—The Justice Department has charged that high-ranking officials in the Nuclear Regulatory Commission covered up information about a geologic fault that exists under a nuclear power plant in Virginia, about 75 miles south of Washington.

The allegation about the NRC officials was made in a Justice Department report explaining why the Virginia Electric and Power Co., the owner of the nuclear reactors, could not be prosecuted for concealing information about the fault.

The fault, under the two 943-megawatt nuclear reactors in North Anna, Va., according to the government, has now been established as not posing a hazard. But the Justice Department said that, at the time, the NRC officials failed to alert the licensing panel with power to halt construction that the potential danger of the fault had not been determined.

The Justice Department said the chances of successful criminal prosecution of VEPCO was remote because the staff of the NRC as well as the utility had concealed the existence of the fault until it was disclosed by a group opposed to nuclear power.

The decision not to prosecute, the Justice Department said, "is dictated largely by the actions of the commission itself, which in their best light can be characterized as ill-considered and inept, and perhaps more realistically, as demonstrating a pervasive bias against the public scrutiny which a project of this importance deserves and is entitled to under federal law."

2 U.S. Departments to Be Hurt If Funding Bills Fail to Pass

By Bill Peterson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (WP)—The Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare have cut all hiring and overtime and most out-of-town travel. They also have warned employees that they may be receiving only half of their pay by mid-October.

The highly unusual actions are a result of Congress' failure to pass an appropriations bill, or continuing resolution to keep money flowing into the departments before the end of the federal fiscal year, which ended Friday.

The \$60.1-billion Labor-HEW appropriations bill has been tied up in conference committee because of a dispute over federal aid for abortions.

The action affects all of the more than 13,500 Labor Department and 150,000 HEW employees around the country as well as a number of independent agencies, such as the National Labor Relations Board.

Up to Sept. 30

HEW workers were notified of the move in a memorandum delivered to their offices at closing time Friday. It warned that if there is no appropriation action before Oct. 12, their paychecks the following week "will be about half your regular check and will cover only that work performed through Sept. 30."

"Of course, everyone was stunned by this," said a HEW worker who asked not to be identified. John Leslie, director of information at the Labor Department, said that a similar memo was sent out in that department. It warned that no new out-of-town trips are to be made "unless they involved emergencies relating to safety and health" and that any employee now away from his or her home base should return as soon as possible.

"This is most unusual," said Mr. Leslie, who has worked in the department 28 years. "It's not unusual to operate without a budget. In fact, we've done that for a year or more, but we usually get a continuing resolution to keep business going. To the best of my recollection, I don't re-

member anything like this before."

The Treasury Department, also feeling the pinch but for a different reason, yesterday suspended the sale of all U.S. savings bonds until Congress increases the public debt limit.

The Senate, which approved a debt-limit bill late Friday, and House could get together on their differing versions of the ceiling early this week.

With the Senate entangled in a filibuster over natural-gas prices, Congress left the Friday deadline slip by without passing final legislation to raise the debt ceiling. Hours before the debt ceiling expired and the government's new fiscal year began Treasury borrowed \$2.5 billion from the Federal Reserve System increasing its cash holdings to more than \$18 billion.

"There won't be any immediate problem in paying bills," a spokesman said. "If all goes well, it is reasonable to expect the government will be able to pay its bills for about three weeks."

The Senate, acting late Friday night, passed a debt ceiling of \$752 billion. The House had earlier approved a limit of \$773 billion. The bill must now go back to the House, which can either accept the Senate total or reconcile the two figures in a conference committee.

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Steel Assails Extremists in U.K. Politics

Urges 1,500 Liberals To Seek More Support

BRIGHTON, England, Oct. 2 (UPI)—Liberal party leader David Steel yesterday attacked the "Punch-and-Judy show" of extremist British politics and urged Liberals at the end of their annual convention to intensify the campaign for support of their party.

In his hour-long speech winding up the five-day conference here, Mr. Steel told the 1,500 party delegates, "Go back to your constituencies and intensify the campaign. This is not the battle of Britain, it is the battle for Britain—and it is the battle we are going to win."

Mr. Steel charged that neither of Britain's two major parties were pledged to reforms needed by the nation. And he accused them of often infringing the rights of individuals.

"We want to see fundamental changes in society," he said. "And it is no use looking at the Labor or Conservative parties for reform."

"If we really want a liberal society in Britain, it depends on whether we can mobilize public opinion behind our own policies and whether we can inspire confidence in our ability to govern," he said.

The Liberal leader saved his harshest criticism for the "self-righteousness and hard intolerance" of the two major political parties.

"If children grow up to see their leaders engaged in an endless Punch-and-Judy show, are they to be blamed for thinking that there are only two sides to every question and one has to be lost at the expense of the other?"

Turning the popular graffiti of soccer fans to his purpose, Mr. Steel said, "Law of the jungle rules—OK" should be chalked on the walls of the palace of Westminster."

Carter Has Birthday

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (Reuters)—President Carter, 53 yesterday, celebrated his birthday with his family at Camp David, the presidential retreat in the Maryland mountains.



NORTHERN IRELAND PROTEST—Garbed in blankets simulating prison garb, four women from Northern Ireland stage a protest in front of the British mission to the United Nations, in Geneva. They seek an amnesty for political prisoners.

Separatists Suspend Violence With Talks on Basque Rule

MADRID, Oct. 2 (UPI)—A day after the start of formal negotiations for Basque home rule, the Basque separatist organization ETA announced today that it was suspending its campaign of violence.

Manuel Clavero, minister for minority affairs, started talks yesterday with Basque members of parliament on the return of autonomy to the restive northern region. The Basques had been stripped of their traditional rights by the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The negotiations, held at Premier Adolfo Suarez's Moncloa Palace, opened two days after the government had taken a first step toward the solution of Spain's minority problems by passing legislation for the re-establishment of an autonomous government in Catalonia.

After the meeting, Basque members of parliament said that both

sides were showing good will to bring about a quick solution.

The question of autonomy has frequently sparked violence in the four Basque provinces. "Basque Homeland and Liberty" (ETA), a separatist underground organization, has been blamed by police for assassinations, kidnappings and bombings.

Basque Violence

In a statement published by the Basque-language newspaper Egin, ETA said that the movement had changed strategy and given up the "armed struggle" and the practice of extorting a "revolutionary tax" from businessmen.

"The working class now needs a vanguard political party which clearly and consequently marks the policy lines which have to be followed at all levels," the statement said.

"Our function now is to forge the armed struggle and come out in support of the masses," it added.

Catalanians, meanwhile, continued to celebrate the return of their autonomy rights. Catalonia's members of the Cortes (parliament) yesterday formally approved the text of the new statute.

Government sources said that Josep Tarradellas, the exiled president of the Catalanian government-in-exile, will return from France in about two weeks.

Man in U.S. Ruled Dead on Brain Damage

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 2 (Reuters)—Doctors here Friday signed the death certificate of an 18-year-old man whose brain was declared dead 11 days before but whose heart had been kept beating by artificial means.

The action was taken at University of Wisconsin hospital after Dane County Judge Robert Pekowsky ruled that total and irreversible brain damage could be used in Wisconsin as a definition of death.

U.S. Dockers On Atlantic, Gulf Strike

By Damon Stetson

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (NYT)—The longshoremen's strike brought container-ship operations to a halt yesterday in ports on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and precipitated an embargo by the U.S. Postal Service on surface mail to and from Europe, Africa, South America, the Middle East and the Caribbean.

The strike's overall impact on the ports appeared to have been minimal, however, because of reduced port activity during the weekend and because most container ships had sailed before the strike began yesterday morning.

Thomas Gleason, president of the International Longshoremen's Association representing 50,000 longshoremen at the Atlantic and Gulf ports, described the strike as 100 per cent effective insofar as container ships were concerned. But he acknowledged some longshoremen in New Orleans and in Baltimore had refused to work conventional ships, contrary to the union's selective strike plan.

"We're trying to correct that," Mr. Gleason said. The Postal Service, in announcing the embargo, said that it had been placed on all classes of surface mail to Europe, including the Soviet Union, Greenland and Iceland; Africa; South and Central America; the Caribbean islands, including Puerto Rico, and the Middle East.

Mail Not Accepted No mail that would move by ship to those destinations will be accepted at post offices, the announcement said. The Postal Service also said it had requested an immediate embargo of all surface mail from these areas to the United States.

Mail moving by air from the United States to these destinations, or coming to the United States by air, will not be affected. Surface mail to Canada, Mexico and Cuba will also continue to be accepted, the Postal Service said, and military mail will not be affected. Mail from the embargoed areas currently in the postal system will be forwarded and held at exchange offices, it said.

A spokesman for the Association of American Railroads said in Washington that the group's operating executives looked at the situation on Friday, before the strike began, and found no congestion at ports. As a consequence, he said, the railroads have not yet imposed an embargo on shipments to Atlantic and Gulf ports, but he said they would "take another look."

In calling the strike, Mr. Gleason said, longshoremen would continue to load and unload conventional ships, passenger ships and those carrying perishable goods. The focus of the strike, he emphasized, would be on the big container ships that may carry from 700 to 1,400 truck-sized steel boxes packed with goods.

Spain Airport Strike Off

MADRID, Oct. 2 (Reuters)—Airport ground staff decided today to call off a 24-hour strike which would have paralyzed all of Spain's airports tomorrow.

Charged in Assassination Plot

Two Foes of Marcos Escape To U.S. After 5 Years in Jail

MANILA, Oct. 2 (AP)—Two of the most prominent political enemies of President Ferdinand Marcos have escaped martial law custody and fled to the United States, the presidential palace said today.

Eugenio Lopez Jr., the former publisher of the defunct Manila Chronicle, and Sergio Osmena Jr., grandson of a president of the Philippine Commonwealth, may have used travel documents supplied by the U.S. Embassy.

The palace announcement said that the two, who had been in custody for five years, apparently left by private plane for Hong Kong, and from there traveled by Japan Air Lines to Los Angeles. They are in JAL custody in L.A., which means that the airline posted a bond certifying their appearance before immigration authorities. A hearing was set for Monday, the presidential palace said.

It was not known whether the two men were applying for political asylum.

No Prior Knowledge

Former Sen. Jose Diokno, head of a legal team defending the two against a rebellion charge in connection with an alleged plot to assassinate Mr. Marcos, said that he had no knowledge that the two were leaving the Philippines. He said, however, that Mr. Lopez's wife had told him the two did escape.

The escape took place three months after Mr. Lopez's brother-

in-law, San Francisco publisher Steve Feinalkis, wrote a letter Secretary of State Cyrus Vance accusing Mr. Marcos of being Mr. Lopez's and Mr. Osme's hostage.

It was unclear exactly how the pair left the country and pass immigration procedures in Hong Kong and the United States.

"The escape was made possible because of the lenient attitude taken by the military in its custody of the two prisoners," the palace said. "There was speculation that they made the escape while they were attending a mass or a social function."

An official of Japan Air Lines said that the only way the two could have been allowed aboard the JAL flight in Hong Kong was either with a Philippine passport and a valid U.S. visa or with some other document from the U.S. Embassy.

Because of the criminal charge pending against them, it was impossible for the two to have received Philippine travel papers.

A consular officer at the embassy said, "I just can't say about it."

Mr. Osmena and Mr. Lopez are among 22 persons, including three Americans, accused in a alleged plot to kill the President shortly before martial law was declared in September, 1972, according to the official charge. Several attempts on the President's life failed or were foiled by security men.

Russia Tells China It Favors 'Normalization of Relations'

MOSCOW, Oct. 2 (UPI)—The Soviet Union said yesterday that it favors "real normalization of relations" with China, but found little evidence of a similar friendly attitude in the new Peking leadership.

The Kremlin's views were contained in a commentary published in Pravda, the official Communist party newspaper, marking the 28th anniversary of Communist government in China.

The commentary, as well as separate greetings sent to Peking, are annual events here and are carefully studied by foreign observers to help gauge the level of bitterness, fear and hope in the relations of the two Communist powers.

The Russians and Chinese split angrily in the late 1950s on a variety of questions and have sniped at and assailed each other ever since.

Pravda declared today: "A turn for the better in Soviet-Chinese relations would not prejudice the interests of other countries and peoples. On the contrary, it would give a fresh stimulus to a general improvement of the international climate, to strengthening peace and security throughout the world. Such a turn, we are sure, would benefit both the Chinese and Soviet peoples and advance the interests of world socialism."

Lowell Thomas Gets Wish, Returns to Heavenly Kingdom

By David S. Broder

LHASA, Tibet, Oct. 2 (UPI)—Lowell Thomas came back to Tibet Friday 28 years after he left on a litter with a broken hip. The 85-year-old broadcaster and world traveler overrode the objections of Chinese doctors and officials to show his bride, Marianna, 49, "the heavenly kingdom" of the exiled Dalai Lama, now ruled by Communist cadres from Peking.

Mr. Thomas and his companions were greeted by two Chinese officials and a Tibetan when their plane landed after a three-hour flight from Chengtu.

The Communist officials made no reference to Mr. Thomas's past relationship with the exiled Buddhist leader or his prominent role in worldwide efforts for Tibetan relief.

Health Risks

On Thursday, in Chengtu, Chinese doctors and officials tried to persuade Mr. Thomas that he should not risk his health in the 12,000-foot altitude of Lhasa. Mr. Thomas wears a pacemaker for a slightly irregular heartbeat. He insisted he was a mountaineer "going home" to the altitude he likes best.

They accepted his wishes when he and George Bush, the former head of the U.S. liaison office in Peking and organizer of the trip, agreed to take responsibility. Mr. Thomas said that the last time he came here was on the back of pack animals, across the Himalayas. At the gate to Lhasa, which is no longer standing, a delegation of Tibetan nobles rode out on mules and laid silk scarves across his hands in a gesture of welcome.

Met by Motorcade

This time a motorcade of Chinese sedans came out to the airstrip, 50 miles northwest of here, to meet Mr. Thomas and his companions. They included Dean Burch, former Federal Communications Commission chairman, and James Baker Jr., the chairman of Gerald Ford's presidential campaign last year.

Arriving at a guest house, Mr. Thomas gestured at the Potala, the mountain palace of the Dalai Lama, and said, "Except

for that, I would not know I was in Lhasa."

The old city that Mr. Thomas knew is obscured by the factory compounds and apartments built by the Chinese since they quelled a rebellion by the Tibetans in 1959 and exiled the Dalai Lama.

Today, most of the residents are Han Chinese, who wear the green uniforms of the People's Liberation Army or the blue uniforms of the worker brigades.

Once Colorful City

"This was the most colorful city in the world," Mr. Thomas said.

"The people loved to dress themselves in fantastic coats and caps, and their horses were magnificently caparisoned. Every night, there was a parade of monks and nobles, with big banners. They loved the color. Lhasa, however, was not drab Chinese flags, billboards and posters heralded yesterday's celebration of China's national day."

Mr. Thomas has been called "the last man to leave Tibet." His journey out, in 1949, two years before the Chinese annexed Tibet, was marked by a fall from a horse, a broken hip, and a 1 day trip on a litter to India.

He was not the first American to return here. Last year Secretary of Energy James Schlesinger led a U.S. party on a visit here.

Joergensen Shuffles Cabinet in Denmark

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 2 (UPI)—Former Aker Joergensen yesterday announced a Cabinet reshuffle due to the resignation of Defense and Justice Minister Orla Moller, who is to take post at North Atlantic Treaty Organization headquarters in Brussels.

Sources said Mr. Moller said he has been offered the directorship of the NATO Secretariat, but the final decision has not been made yet. Poul Seegard will become Danish defense minister, Erling Jensen, the labor minister, will become justice minister, and Sven Auken, the Social Democratic party's political spokesman, will become labor minister.

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Eighty percent of Trib readers have Scotch whisky in their homes right now. Because they are quality consumers (average personal income

\$35,500 per year) who travel frequently, Johnnie Walker is their logical choice. For wherever they go on the face of the globe—including duty-free shops in virtually any international airport—they know they can find the world's No. 1 Scotch whisky.

No wonder so many Johnnie Walker drinkers are Herald Tribune readers.

-and vice versa.



Financial Problems Persist in U.S. School Systems

By Bill Peterson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (UPI).—Schools in Toledo, Ohio, are scheduled to close from mid-October to Jan. 3. Those in Philadelphia are operating with fewer employees than a year ago. Detroit schools opened fall without many sports, art or music programs.

This was a familiar story in the U.S. when the baby-boom generation was still moving through nation's school systems. Enrollment was rising and budgets were breaking down under strain.

Today, enrollments are falling, classrooms are standing empty, and teachers, in overpay, have become less militant in pressing for higher pay. Yet financial health of the nation's schools is as poor as ever.

Reasons are universal: inflation, increased energy costs, derelict buildings, ever increasing demands for service and rising high fixed costs.

Retirement Pays
Payments for Social Security retirement programs in some states now make up 20 per cent of the cost of education, and in some states a teacher's pension money by retiring and working.

It is estimated that school costs in 1978 by 8 per cent this year. Enrollment will drop by 3 per cent. Per-pupil expenses in some high school districts will reach \$4,000, almost as much as tuition at an Ivy League college.

Almost every city and state is feeling the pinch, although it is less severe in the South and West. In a recent survey by the National School Public Relations Association, top education officer in 49 of the 50 states named money as their No. 1 headache. Only Nevada reported "sound financial and economic outlook" for its schools this fall.

Meanwhile, there is growing evidence of a rebellion by taxpayers, who feel they are paying more for education and getting less.

Bond Issues Defeated
Last year 49 per cent of the bond issues across the nation were defeated. In 1965 more than 75 per cent of them were approved. Last December more than 70,000 students in parts of Oregon, Connecticut and Ohio were sent home when voters rejected tax increases.

"Our schools have been turned over four times at the polls since November, 1975," says Kay Kasper, director of information for the Toledo schools. "People are fed up with high costs. They

can say no to school costs, because they're on the ballot. But they can't say no to the electric company, the gas company or the high cost of food."

Nowhere has the financial squeeze been more severe than in the big cities of the Northeast and Midwest.

The enrollment declines of the last seven years have hit hardest there, because the national decline in the birthrate has been exacerbated by the continued flight to the suburbs. Since 1970, school population has dropped 18 per cent in the District of Columbia, 332,000 in New York City, 46,000 in Detroit, 30,000 in Philadelphia, 22,000 in Minneapolis.

Unneeded Personnel
Many big-city schools have been left top-heavy with administrators and unneeded personnel, and burdened with deficits from years past.

A report by the New York State indicated that New York City schools spend \$1 million a year cleaning rooms no longer used, and one East Harlem district with 20 schools kept 32 principals on its payroll.

City schools also have been faced with orders from courts and legislatures to provide programs for educationally, economically and physically handicapped students—but have received no money to provide the services.

"Our fundamental problems were said in the 1960s," says Detroit Superintendent Arthur Jefferson. "You had eroding tax bases, expressways were tearing up neighborhoods and the middle class was moving to the suburbs. Demands for services and salaries were high. But we just kept spending money, going into the red."

Increasingly, basic services have been cut. Faced with repaying \$12 million a year in debts, Detroit last year cut one hour of class in its junior high schools, and ended public financing of sports and all music programs in its junior and senior high schools.

When the Philadelphia system found itself with a \$67-million deficit last spring, it dismissed employees, closed school libraries, dropped kindergarten, sports and school-lunch programs.

Schools in both cities were halted out: Philadelphia by the state legislature, the city council and local banks. Detroit by a property-tax increase approved in an election that the superintendent termed "extremely crucial to turning the tide of what's happened to our schools since 1971."



EASY ON THE ICE—A 2,500-pound slab of ice in its cargo sling, a helicopter lifts off from Portage Glacier, Alaska, en route to Anchorage. From there, the ice was flown to Minneapolis via commercial airline, then trucked to Iowa State University at Ames. There, it was used to cool cocktails for guests at the first International Conference on Iceberg Utilization. It was seen as a melting gesture.

Associated Press

In Figures for First Half of 1977

U.S. Natural-Gas Output Has Stopped Falling

By Anthony J. Parisi

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (UPI).—The three-year decline in U.S. natural-gas production unexpectedly paused during the first half of this year, according to reliable, unpublished figures from the Bureau of Mines.

Although the plateau in production could be an anomaly spurred by action taken during last winter when temperatures were subnormal, there are indications that a genuine leveling off—or even a turnaround—in gas production may be under way. If so, it would mean more domestic gas output, reduced oil imports, and fewer plant shutdowns.

The figures appear at a time when the Senate is debating a proposal to deregulate the price of "new" natural gas. Conservatives have caught the scent of success in their fight for higher gas prices and the reasons for the plateau could shed light on the hard-fought issue.

Preliminary Data
According to preliminary figures from the Division of Fuels data in the Bureau of Mines, domestic gas production during the first half of this year totaled 10.155 trillion cubic feet. For the first half of last year, production totaled 10.048 trillion cubic feet.

Industry sources say an explanation for surprisingly high production during the first half of this year is that gas producers were making a frantic effort to help alleviate the gas emergency last January and February.

"Everything was turned on full cock—like 110 per cent of full production," David Foster, executive vice-president of the Natural Gas Supply Committee, said in a telephone interview. Some companies, he said, were even exceeding their "maximum efficiency rate," the production rate yielding the maximum amount of gas over the life of a well.

Gas-Tax Action Possible
WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (UPI).—Energy Secretary James Schlesinger said today that it is likely President Carter will impose a \$5-a-barrel fee on imported oil if Congress fails to approve Mr. Carter's plan for increasing taxes on domestically produced crude oil.

Either tax, Mr. Schlesinger said, probably would raise gasoline prices for U.S. consumers by 5 to 7 cents a gallon.

If Congress does not approve the crude oil tax, he said, Mr. Carter could impose a \$5-a-barrel tax on oil imports without congressional approval.

The crude oil tax would raise billions of dollars in revenues, and Mr. Carter proposed rebating that money to consumers. The House approved the tax, but the Senate Finance Committee voted it down last week and it is expected to have a rough time on the Senate floor.

Golden Gate Suicides
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2 (AP).—A man and a woman leaped together to their deaths from the Golden Gate Bridge yesterday, the 612th and 613th known suicides from the bridge since it opened 40 years ago.

South Africa Paper Says

Biko Reportedly Was in Coma For Days Before His Death

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 2 (UPI).—Steve Biko, 30, the founder of the South African black consciousness movement who died in a prison cell last month, was in a coma for several days before he died, a Johannesburg newspaper said today.

"Steve Biko was in a coma for

several days before his death and was given a lumbar puncture to determine whether his brain had been injured," the Sunday Express said.

Mr. Biko's death on Sept. 12 in a Pretoria prison cell precipitated a wave of international protest at South Africa's detention laws, which empower the police to detain suspects indefinitely without trial.

Mr. Biko was the 20th and most prominent political detainee to die in police custody in the last 18 months. His death also prompted allegations about police brutality.

Report Expected
A post-mortem report on Mr. Biko will be ready by Oct. 10, according to Justice and Police Minister James Kruger.

The Express last week said an unpublished preliminary post-mortem showed that Mr. Biko died of brain damage. The same report said there was evidence of chest and rib injuries as well as inflammation of the kidneys, the paper said.

A lumbar puncture is used to draw fluid from the brain via the spinal chord to determine brain injury. The Express said this operation was conducted by private specialists in the southern city of Port Elizabeth, where Mr. Biko was held before being taken to Pretoria.

The Express said: "Sources dispute the remark by the minister of justice, Mr. Kruger, that doctors found nothing wrong with him [Mr. Biko]. They found plenty wrong with him."

The Express said it was told by its medical contacts: "You can safely dismiss the hunger-strike theory."

Mr. Kruger, in his initial announcements on Mr. Biko's death, said the prisoner had been on a hunger strike.

1 of Dutch Sextuplets In Serious Condition

LEIDEN, the Netherlands, Oct. 2 (AP).—Dennis Nijssen, one of the sextuplets born Sept. 18 to a Dutch housewife, remained in "extremely serious" condition yesterday with an intestinal infection, hospital authorities said.

A medical bulletin from Leiden University Hospital said, however, that there had been no further deterioration and the infant seemed to be responding to treatment. Dennis is one of two boys from the multiple birth and the hospital said that the other children were fine.



Steve Biko

Bonn Isolates 70 In Prison Under Terrorism Law

BONN, Oct. 2 (AP).—Seventy prisoners were put in isolation cells today under West Germany's emergency anti-terrorism law, and another lawyer has been arrested on suspicion of aiding urban guerrillas, West German authorities announced.

In a move to cut all contacts among terrorist prisoners and their defense lawyers in crisis situations, parliament enacted the law Friday. The government is negotiating with the kidnappers of industrialist Hanna-Martin Schleyer, 62, who was abducted nearly a month ago.

The emergency law, which became effective today, was rushed through parliament to prevent extremist lawyers from acting as couriers between imprisoned terrorists and those on the outside.

Arndt Mueller, a defense attorney for members of the Baader-Meinhof gang, was formally arrested yesterday in Stuttgart on suspicion of aiding a terrorist group. Mr. Mueller is a partner of Klaus Croissant, another lawyer for Baader-Meinhof gang members, who was seized Friday in Paris by police at the request of West German authorities.

Blasts at Swiss Plants

BASEL, Switzerland, Oct. 2 (Reuters).—Two bombs caused extensive damage early today to buildings owned by the West German Mercedes-Benz automobile firm here and in Schlieren, police reported. No one was hurt.

The fastest Brussels-Washington route stops in Paris.

From almost every major European city, the fastest route to Washington, D.C. stops in Paris and takes off with the Air France Concorde.

Every afternoon, Air France flights from the capitals of Europe take you to Roissy-Charles de Gaulle Airport in time to meet the Concorde.

And every evening at 8 p.m., the Concorde leaves Roissy and touches down in Washington less than 4 hours later, at 6:55 p.m. local time.

In Washington, the same advantages await you with convenient connecting flights to all of North America. You can be at New York's La Guardia by 9 p.m. (Marine Air Terminal)

Whether you're flying to the United States from Italy or Switzerland or anywhere else in Europe, your fastest route stops in Paris, where the Concorde advantages start. The daily Paris-Washington Concorde, from Air France.

Depart		Arrive	
Zurich	5:20 p.m.	New York's	9:00 a.m. (La Guardia)
Milan	4:30 p.m.	Atlanta	9:25 a.m.
Brussels	6:00 p.m.	Boston	9:20 p.m.
Rome	2:50 p.m.	Pittsburgh	9:57 a.m.
Amsterdam	5:05 p.m. (KLM)	Cleveland	9:12 p.m.
Oslo	2:25 p.m.	Detroit	10:25 p.m.
Copenhagen	4:10 p.m.	Chicago	10:54 p.m.

Every day of the week. Depart Paris 8 p.m. Arrive Washington 6:55 p.m.



AIR FRANCE

Former Mao Bodyguard

Wang Tung-hsing Is New Peking Pivotal Figure

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Oct. 2 (NYT).—When China's leaders assembled in Peking recently—for a memorial service on the first anniversary of Mao Tse-tung's death—a nationwide television broadcast showed a short, bald man in a gray tunic directing them to their places. He was Wang Tung-hsing, former head of Mao's elite bodyguards, who in recent months has emerged as a pivotal figure in China.

Mr. Wang seems to be a powerful behind-the-scenes operator who is both chief of the Communist party's internal security apparatus and arbiter of Mao's legacy.

Mr. Wang's political loyalties or principles, aside from his long-time allegiance to Mao, are a matter of conjecture. But it was Mr. Wang, Peking now says, who carried out the arrest of Chiang Ching, Mao's widow, and three other so-called radical members of the Politburo in October.

For his efforts, he was made one of the party's four deputy chairmen at the 11th Party Congress last month and was named to the five-member standing committee of the Politburo, the highest decision-making body. In the process, Mr. Wang jumped over several senior figures. He also was elected secretary-general of the Presidium of the congress. If precedent is followed, this might mean he has become party secretary-general, a position that has been vacant since the Cultural Revolution.

Virtually nothing is known next to Mr. Wang personally, although he is believed to be about 21 years old (which makes him the middle-aged to Chinese) and he comes from Kiangsi Province in south-central China. Some say he came from a poor peasant family and began his Communist career as a bodyguard to Mao during the famous long march in the mid-1930s.

Technically, Mr. Wang's power rests on the two secretive organizations he is known to control—the General Office of the Central Committee, which provides security for the top leaders and handles party documents, and the 8341 Unit, a military detachment that guards the Chungnanai compound in Peking where the country's leaders work and



Wang Tung-hsing

live. Thus for years Mr. Wang has been the keeper of the party's most intimate records and may have carefully assembled files on all key figures.

Moreover, Mr. Wang has the additional advantage of the new Peking leaders' deep concern with restoring discipline after 10 years of factional squabbles. Hence public security work, Mr. Wang's specialty, has taken on added importance.

His public stature was enhanced on the anniversary of Mao's death when the General Office published an article detailing its functions. It was the first public description of the office and the 8341 Unit that analysts here could recall.

The General Office contended it was "a crucial department" that "had the duty to guard Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee, handle top secrets of the party and other important tasks." The authors of the article said that who controlled the General Office was a "matter of practical importance to the fundamental interests of the whole party, the whole army and the people throughout the country."

The article added, however, that "over long periods of time,

there were acute and complex struggles in the General Office on the question of leadership and which line to follow.

As early as 1955, the article went on, during the campaign to collectivize agriculture, Mao had given orders to turn the 8341 Unit into a nationwide network of personal agents. The guards, who were drawn from every prefecture in the country, were to go to their homes and "carry out investigations among their parents, relatives, friends, rural cadres and the masses." Their reports were given to Mao.

Estimates of the size of the 8341 Unit range from 15,000 to 45,000.

During the Cultural Revolution, troops of the 8341 Unit took over six factories in Peking and the city's two major universities, Peking University and Tsinghua. In that same period, the article says, the General Office prepared a selection of Mao's quotations, perhaps the famous "Little Red Book," of which hundreds of millions of copies were distributed.

Mao evidently was interested in security problems. The article relates that he ordered members of the General Office and 8341 Unit to "refrain from establishing contacts with society at large, so as to insure the normal function of the office in all work." On another occasion, Mao compiled a list of rules for behavior.

Bethlehem Steel

Eliminates 2,500

White-Collar Jobs

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Oct. 2 (NYT).—The Bethlehem Steel Corp. has announced that it is eliminating the jobs of 2,500 white-collar workers. The action boosted the layoff figures for the troubled steel industry, to 18,000.

The cuts, affecting clerical workers and executives, marked the first time in the 72-year history of Bethlehem, the second-largest U.S. steel producer—behind the U.S. Steel Corp.—that a substantial number of white-collar, nonunionized employees lost their jobs. The company did not disclose whether any top executives would leave as a result of the cuts announced Friday.

A company spokesman said that all eligible salaried employees, including top executives such as vice-presidents, had been requested to consider accepting the company's early retirement program. Under the program, employees are eligible for retirement when they reach the age of 60 and have been with the company for at least 15 years.

of which the first two were "protection of secrets" and "Don't talk about what's going on here."

Mr. Wang, starting as bodyguard to Mao, gradually made his way up the ladder. In 1947 he is said to have saved Mao's life during a nationalist attack, and in 1949 he accompanied Mao on his first trip abroad to Moscow.

With establishment of the Communist government, he was made director of the Eighth Bureau of the Ministry of Public Security, rising to deputy minister in 1955. For a time in the late 1950s he served as deputy governor of his native province, Kiangsi, and in 1960 was brought back to Peking as deputy minister of public security.

Mr. Wang's biggest advance seems to have come in the Cultural Revolution, when Mao ousted many old party leaders and abolished the office of secretary-general of the party. Mr. Wang became head of the General Office, a department not mentioned in the party constitution, and it seems to have appropriated some of the party secretariat's functions. Then, in 1968, he was elected an alternate member of the Politburo.

Judging by the General Office's article, Mr. Wang remains a steadfast believer in Mao, insisting that to his end he was not senile and was in control of the government, despite mounting evidence to the contrary. Mr. Wang's belief might separate him from some of Peking's other new leaders, especially Teng Hsiao-ping, who seems more concerned with restoring industry and education and modernizing the armed forces than with ideological niceties.

East Berlin Jails

3 for Escape Aid

BERLIN, Oct. 2 (Reuters).—Three West Germans have been sentenced to prison terms in East Germany for helping East Germans to escape to the West, according to official reports this weekend.

The official East German news agency ADN said today that a Potsdam court had sentenced Reinhold Erdy to a 15-year jail term and Werner Jaggi to 6 years for "trade in humans, hostile to the state"—the Communist term for aiding escape attempts to the West.

Another West German, Heinz Mahnke, was sentenced to 10 years in prison by a Magdeburg court for the same offense, the Communist party daily Neues Deutschland said yesterday.

India-Bangladesh Accord

NEW DELHI, Oct. 2 (UPI).

India and Bangladesh have signed an agreement on the sharing of water of the River Ganges during the summer months, a Foreign Ministry official announced.

S. Africa Extends Ban

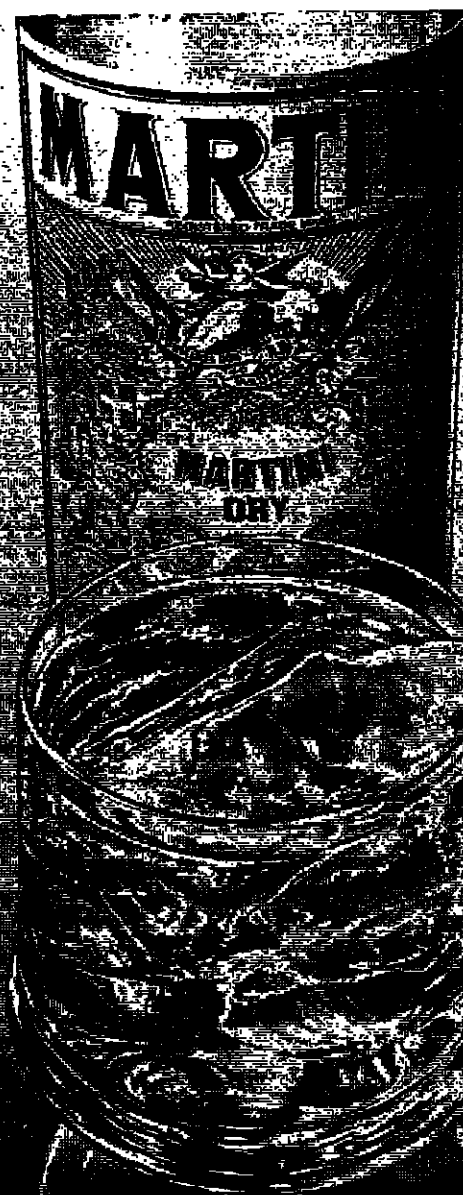
On Open-Air Meetings

PRETORIA, South Africa,

Oct. 2 (UPI).—Police Minister

Jimmy Kruger extended a ban last week of six months on open-air meetings, according to a notice published in the government gazette.

The ban first was put into force last year shortly after rioting broke out in Johannesburg's black township of Soweto, which led to national violence.



The Martini Dry,
the whole Martini Dry, and nothing but the Martini Dry.

Ladies and gentlemen of the jury Please

examine the facts: Martini & Rossi Extra Dry is a drink with an unequalled taste. Light, clean, dry—with a definite hint of spiciness about it.

A taste that's absolutely perfect on its own with ice and a twist of lemon.

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That Switzerland is expensive is just a rumor.
It's beyond price.

Much of what our passengers take home with them from a stay, a business trip, or a holiday in Switzerland costs them nothing. Mountain air, water, and the glorious scenery are beyond price.

And the things that money will buy in Switzerland don't take such a great deal of money. The rumor that Switzerland is

expensive probably arises from the notion that anything good must necessarily cost a lot.

You see, money in Switzerland is still worth enough so that the cleanliness you take for granted in a hotel can really be taken for granted; and a pleasant waiter is no rarity.

Here an impressive price buys you an impressive watch; a modest price a highly dependable timekeeper. Jewelry and fashions are still jewels and fashionable after you've bought them. In a restaurant—even a small and obscure one—you can expect a good meal for your good money. (There is no bad money here.)

You get a feel of all this even from the remote but cordial welcome of the tranquil landscape along the lake as you change planes in Switzerland to go on via Swissair, the airline of the country whose valuable franc easily leads you to forget how inexpensive it really is.



هكنا من الأمل

A Nuclear Question and Answer

The White House Council on Environmental Quality has made a startling proposal about nuclear power. The three-member panel recommends that, unless the problem of storing nuclear wastes can soon be solved, the government should stop licensing any more nuclear power plants. That is a radical prescription and it seems to us radically premature. But the council's concern, as articulated by one of its members, A. Gustave Speth, is justifiable.

The problem posed by nuclear wastes is simply expressed: They must eventually be put somewhere for periods measured in centuries, even millennia, until their radioactivity dissipates. Experts are confident that ultimately the wastes can be safely buried deep in stable geological formations. But no final plan or site has been devised.

The council's new proposal slights two central facts. One is that the waste disposal problem is already with us—and it will not get appreciably worse for some years. Nor is it, secondly, a problem that can be solved simply by stopping civilian power reactors. The chief generator of wastes now is the military.

Even if all nuclear activities stopped today, society would still face a major disposal problem. Vast quantities of "high-level" radioactive waste—some 74 million gallons at recent count—have already been generated by nuclear weapons programs. These are held in interim storage facilities on government reservations; no safe permanent meth-

od of storage has yet been found. Civilian power plants have generated additional quantities—far less in volume than the military waste, but comparable in the amount of radioactivity it contains. Again, no permanent disposal method has been devised.

That is why the council's proposal contributes to the nuclear debate. It is a deliberate effort to goad agencies and industries into finding a permanent disposal solution. The government has been grappling with the problem—and promising a solution—for years. It has sharply boosted funding for waste disposal work. But a recent report from the general accounting office calls the progress "negligible to date." The council believes that the government should set a deadline for coming up with a final disposal plan—perhaps within two years—and then another deadline for demonstrating the feasibility of that plan by constructing a disposal facility.

We reject, at this point, the Environmental Council's draconian enforcement suggestion: That, if the deadlines are not met, there should be no more reactors. That begs such critical questions as whether to halt the military programs. But we do applaud its idea of setting early deadlines. Such deadlines would put pace and structure into what is now a formless national discussion and a welcome spotlight on a problem that won't go away.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

U.S. Tax Reform and Timing

President Carter is now engaged in the final review of his promised proposals for tax reform. Responding to one of his self-imposed deadlines, he evidently intends to send the tax bill to Congress sometime in the next couple of weeks. That would be a great mistake. Mr. Carter would be wiser to wait until his energy bill, with its intricate new taxes, has cleared Congress. Otherwise the people in Congress who don't like the income-tax bill—and they will be legion—will start trading off pieces of it against the energy taxes. The administration would then risk losing most of both of them.

But there's another reason as well for caution, and it goes beyond mere tactics. The American economy is not currently growing fast enough to generate jobs for all of the women and young people who are flooding the labor market. Unemployment is stuck at a painfully high rate, and there's no sign of any great reduction soon. Tax policy affects the way that the economy works. Mr. Carter's tax bill will apparently be designed mainly to improve the equity in spreading the burden among taxpayers. But he also needs to worry about the effect of tax-law changes on economic growth—which means jobs.

The crucial factor in economic growth over the coming year, most economists agree, will be business investment. Whichever way business investment goes, it will act as a lever on jobs and wages. Something in the order of 90 per cent of business investment comes from the retained earnings of corporations—the profits that they do not pay out to shareholders. Here we come to the hard part. The most dramatic changes being considered by Mr. Carter would all affect corporate investment.

Mr. Carter is apparently going to propose taxing capital gains as regular income, present law taxes it at half the regular rate. Another major change would respond to the

longstanding complaint that dividends are subjected to double taxation, once when the corporation earns its profits and again when it pays them to the shareholders. The Carter plan will reportedly offer shareholders a tax credit for the corporate tax paid on dividends. Both of these changes would increase shareholders' pressure on corporations to pay out more of their profits as dividends. And that would leave less to be reinvested in the business. This effect is irrelevant to the arguments about tax equity. But it is not irrelevant to economic expansion and employment.

The administration recognizes the need for faster investment by business, and the President's forthcoming bill is also likely to include an increase in the investment credit. In other words, the various elements of the bill will point in opposite directions, some of them pulling for greater investment and some of them pushing against it. The disquieting thing is that nobody can say what the total effect would be. There is no way to calculate the effect of changing the taxation of capital gains and dividends, and any forecasts at this point are mere guesses.

Earlier there were a lot of cheery predictions about rapid passage of the energy bill, but not recently. The tax sections have yet to be reported in the Senate. Beyond that lies a long debate on the floor and a turbulent conference with the House. Since revenues from oil taxes are to be used, apparently, to pay for income-tax cuts, it would be impossible to keep the two bills separate. That adds up to a compelling case for Mr. Carter to keep his income-tax-reform bill in his desk drawer until the end of the congressional session. If the unemployment rate is still stuck at 7 per cent as we go into the winter, there may develop a case for him to keep it tucked away there even longer.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Proposal on Rhodesia

(British Foreign Secretary) Dr. David Owen won a substantial victory for the Anglo-American proposals on Rhodesia, by achieving a 13-0 vote at the Security Council to associate the United Nations with this initiative. . . . The solid vote should also be a warning to the Vorster government (in South Africa). It must now realize—as Dr. Owen and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance have both predicted—that if the Anglo-American talks fail, the UN will almost certainly impose sanctions against South Africa. The aim would be to force the suspension of its shipments of oil and weapons to (Rhodesian Premier) Ian Smith, which alone make possible his resistance to the Anglo-American proposals.

—From the Observer (London).

The Security Council vote to appoint a United Nations representative in Rhodesia is an important step forward. It commits a measure of international support for the British settlement plan. . . . The best conceived and organized effort ever made to settle Rhodesia remains on course.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 3, 1902

NEW YORK—The "Evening World" announced yesterday that Mr. William R. Hearst, the recently elected owner of a string of American newspapers, has been selected for Democratic nomination for Congress in the new eleventh district of the State of New York. This selection, it was a matter of a surprise, as it was supposed that the nomination would go to Mr. Arthur Brisbane, a writer on Mr. Hearst's paper.

Fifty Years Ago

October 3, 1927

NEW YORK—Both major league baseball races ended yesterday. The New York Yankees established a new record with 110 wins and only 44 losses giving them a percentage of .714. They finished 19 games ahead of the Philadelphia Athletics. In the National League, the Pittsburgh Pirates edged out the St. Louis Cardinals by one game and the N.Y. Giants by two, to win with a .64-0 record.



"Senior, Has Your Left Hand Met Your Right Hand?"

A Philosophic Schlesinger

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The Senate's performance on the energy bill has sounded recently like something out of the theater of the absurd, but the outlook may not be quite as bleak as it appears.

What is going on here is not one but two debates: The Senate is talking about the future price of natural gas, and the President is talking about the future of freedom in America.

For the moment Carter is losing major parts of his energy bill because the forces opposed to him are well organized, and the people who agree with him are fragmented and disorganized.

James Schlesinger, who has the awkward task of getting these two debates together, put the problem this way in an interview:

"The American people still have not recognized the fact or the nature of limits. In their heart of hearts they don't really believe that we're running out of gas and that this could interfere with the independence and freedom of the nation. It's hard to adjust to the closing of the American frontier and we still haven't adjusted."

As Schlesinger sees it, there is no consensus to oppose the oil and gas lobbies. The liberals are for most of the conservation aspects of the President's bill, but not for some of his tax proposals. Organized labor and the consumer lobbies tend to see many parts of the bill as a rip-off by the oil and gas interests, and there is powerful opposition among the conservationists to the development of atomic power as a substitute for fossil fuels.

Opposition

Accordingly, the administration is not only up against the lobbies and senators who want to leave the problem to the pressures of the marketplace, but has not been able to hold its own natural allies together.

Part of the reason for this is

Letters

No 'Front Man'

I would like to commend Adam Zagorin's article on Egyptian Women (JHT, Sept. 6).

While factual and objective in substance, I must hurry to correct a passage in the part concerning my business arrangement. Under the subtitle "A Double Life," the article states that I "hired a front man," etc. . . . This is not exact.

The fact is that I offered a partnership and a codirectorship to a prominent ex-civil servant, who accepted it believing in the worthiness of the new business and in the value of his participation to its success. Needless to say, this was my conviction when I made the offer.

However, the underlying cause for this arrangement, namely, the credibility and acceptability gaps which confront Egyptian women in business remains true and this is the relevant point to the subject matter of this article.

I would be grateful if you would straighten the record. Mrs. ZEINAB ZAKI, Cairo.

Mismanagement Wars

With grim amusement, I have been reading your article "Generals Say U.S. Erred on Vietnam"

that the President put forward a highly complicated bill and broke the old rule that it is simplicity and concentration by the President that produces lucidity and decision in the nation. His political circuits have been overloaded all summer and he is just now beginning to get back to concentration on the energy issue after months of free-lancing.

Aside from this, we now have an assertive, independent Senate, more powerful than before Watergate, and a comparatively weaker presidency since the political scandals of the last few years. Nevertheless, Schlesinger takes a philosophic attitude toward the present Senate battles and a fairly optimistic view of the longer-range prospects.

"I think," he says, "the probabilities are that we'll get a substantial chunk of the legislation this year, maybe 60-65 per cent of the program. Now that may not be so; it may be that the Senate will get into a total impasse and we're away all the tax features. I think that the non-tax part of the program is going through reasonably well."

Retrospect

"I tend to look at these things in retrospect, where we started off Jan. 20 and where we are now, and while we are not doing enormously well in terms of the magnitude of the problem itself, we are doing astonishingly well in terms of the prior performance of Washington. . . . Reality has a way of dissipating all the ideologies that you see scattered around the country. It's going to get worse, and I suspect it's going to get worse a lot sooner than most people believe."

He is obviously concerned about the extremes of the present Senate debate. On the one hand he sees a faction "pathologically suspicious of the oil industry," and on the other, an equally determined

faction that has come to believe that business as usual will solve the nation's problem.

"But there is a kind of inevitability about this problem," he concludes. "Going back to what we said earlier about the American people not appreciating limits—that's still a problem, even though they kind of recognize it as inevitable, they're still struggling to pretend that it's not coming. But once that gets pushed aside, I think that we will be able to grapple effectively. If we have a real cold winter. . . . Otherwise, we'll skate through on thin ice."

A Question of Social Justice

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—The Bakke case, which will be argued before the Supreme Court later this month, provides an important test not only of the legal issues of racial discrimination in college admissions, but of the current attitude toward government efforts to achieve social justice.

The case has drawn a great deal of publicity. And the arguments are an appealing human story which touches some fundamental American values. Allan Bakke, a Marine Corps veteran of Vietnam and an engineer, decided in his late 20s that he really wanted to be a doctor.

He made the efforts to take premedical courses even while holding his regular job, and in 1973 and 1974 applied for admission to a number of medical schools, including the University of California at Davis. Both times he was rejected at Davis (along with the other schools), despite the fact that Davis was simultaneously admitting minority applicants, some of whom had lower test scores and grade-point averages than Bakke.

He charged there was "reverse discrimination" against him as a white man. The California Supreme Court agreed with him that he had been the victim of an unconstitutional "education quota system." Calling the Davis plan "a retreat in the struggle to assure that each man and woman shall be judged on the basis of merit alone," the state ordered Bakke admitted.

Not on the Record

That is the case now before the Supreme Court. The Carter administration has filed a brief arguing, first, that the Davis Medical School had a constitutional right to consider applicants' race in its admissions policy and, second, that Bakke's claim to admission cannot be judged fairly on the record of the case as it stands. Because there was a good deal of semipublic pulling and hauling about the administration brief, there has been an understandable tendency to describe the final position as essentially a political compromise.

It certainly is that. Its clear goal is to prevent a Supreme Court decision so sweeping that it could undercut the claim to legitimacy of dozens of other government and private affirmative action plans. At the same

A Radical Doctrine From, Yes, McNamara

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON.—Robert S. McNamara, the distinguished establishmentarian who leads the World Bank, may not strike you as one of the world's leading revolutionaries, but he qualifies for such an entitlement after his speech at the bank's annual meeting last week.

In their thinking about development, he and a good part of what you could call his class have not abandoned their emphasis on working through established channels of governments and the international institutions sponsored by those governments, to encourage more effective policies by poor countries and more enlightened policies by rich ones.

But in his latest pronouncement McNamara has added a very different element, the suggestion that the existing political order in itself an obstacle to development and that it must somehow—he doesn't say how—be changed.

A strong and some would say, unrealistic apolitical quality has long marked McNamara's approach to development, the product perhaps of his technocratic bent and of the reserve forced on all international institutions. This is the spirit in which he, not alone, has depicted development essentially as a process of the transfer and economically efficient use of resources. The shortfalls could be made up for by more generosity at the giving end and more efficiency at the receiving end.

A Bump

Now, however, McNamara gives off a sense of having bumped up against the limits of technocracy and noblesse oblige. Nothing that past emphasis on growth has left hundreds of millions of the world's citizens untouched by the development process, he says. "We do know what to do. We must design an effective overall development strategy that can both accelerate economic growth and channel more of the benefits of that growth toward meeting the basic human needs of the absolute poor."

"The problem is that doing this requires changes in both developed and developing countries which may cut across the personal interests of a privileged minority who are more affluent and more politically influential."

Heady stuff for someone who, by class and education and international situation, is himself of "a privileged minority" and whose bank cannot possibly avoid dealing with the "privileged minority" of governmental power holders and international financiers. McNamara goes on to urge that, within poor countries, development funds be focused on expanding jobs and earning oppor-

unities for the very poor on a off the farm. In most poor countries the urban elites, support by just such bulwarks of common orthodoxy as the World Bank, have substantially ignored this sector.

He also demands a redesign public services: "Wealthy urban and rural families, often coming from a very small but politically influential and elite group, have frequently managed to pre-empt a disproportionate share of social public services. . . . Piped-water allocation, the availability of electricity, the cost and routing of public transportation, the location of schools, the accessibility of public health facilities—all these are national and local government decisions that are critical to the living standards of the very poor, who have no means for alternatives and no political access to policymakers."

"To reverse this trend," McNamara concludes, "governments must be prepared to make the politically sensitive decisions."

An Anomaly

Well, for what it's worth think McNamara's stress on arbitrary or political aspect the way the good things in are distributed, especially to the borders of a given country is on the money. You may, he is rediscovering the truth. You may ask how a bank situated as his is—and by "privileged minority"—will be outside its own structure. . . . I may wonder at the anomaly a man of McNamara's own w publicized life-style embracing suggestively radical a doctrine. It is not the only explanation possible for the gross poverty existing, and expanding, in the world. It would be interesting for example, for McNamara report on the extent to which the World Bank has become simply a creature of OPEC, sustaining its customers, protecting earnings. But it is analytic: a feasible explanation and not a really an increasingly acceptable one. Around the world there being launched a rhetorical, not yet in most places an act war on poverty. The World Bank is the latest recruit.

Two ideas on poverty are a vying in the international arena. One demands a redistribution of resources among nations. The Third World demands the "International Economic Order" and the industrial democracies, of back "dialogue." The idea centers on a redistribution of resources within nations; McNamara's idea mostly fits in here. There is an overlap between the ideas, but some tension, too. The deficit while an increasing gap of international life is at these days.

time, it is designed to avoid putting the administration's support behind a rigid quota system, which the President has declared personally repugnant, and which massive majorities of white voters resent.

But what strikes this reporter in his reading of the case is that the administration brief is not only politically shrewd and balanced but equitable and reasonable on a common-sense basis. First of all, the record shows pretty clearly that there is no clinically objective method of deciding who should get into Davis or the nation's other medical schools. There are far too many applicants for any precise balancing of competing claims.

For its regular admissions program, Davis requires a C-plus grade average and also weighs test scores, recommendations, and the comments of personal interviewers. But there is no written standard for admission; university officials concede the judgments are to some extent subjective.

All but 15 of the 100 places in each entering class are filled that way. The other 15 are filled through a special admissions program for disadvantaged (or "minority") applicants. There, the criteria are apparently lower, and the applicants are not against each other—not against the regular applicants. But the dean of the Davis Medical School has testified that whether the students come through the regular or special admissions process, all are "fully qualified for admission and will, in the opinion of the admissions committee, contribute to the school and profession."

Considering that barely two of every 100 doctors in America are black and that black communities are notoriously disadvantaged in

their medical services, there certainly is a case to be made encouraging an increase in number of black and other minority doctors.

Second, it seems quite a reasonable case to be made to assert that "race may be a pertinent factor in the selection of information that will help in understanding meaning of the credentials of an applicant presents. A grain point average of 2.6 produced a minority applicant may indicate every bit as much potential as a 3.0 average by a white applicant. That's because the minority applicant demonstrated not only the ability to succeed in obtaining grades but also the determination ability to overcome nonacademic hurdles."

That principle is the point the Carter administration wants to defend, and it is w defending. But what about Bakke who surely overcame some hurdle of his own? What the government says is that his claim to a victim of reverse discrimination cannot be judged on the record it now stands. No court has determined if Bakke would have been admitted to Davis were applicants, black and white, competing in a single pool. . . . The government's argument, the government's ought to be determined more of the facts are on record.

That is not a satisfactory answer for Bakke or for those who are strongly opposed to anything that smacks of quotas. It nudges the court in the direction on a case that requires a balancing of conflicting rights, rather than a simple rejection of one side or other.

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What Makes Americans Different? Study Lists 10 Significant—and Lasting—Traits

By Robert C. Ioth

WASHINGTON—Ever thought of a way to make a German stop working? Or a Finn stop drinking? Or an American stop ragging?

Such one-liners are rooted in national stereotypes, the behavior and personality traits of a people perceived by others and often by themselves. Germans are hard workers, Finns have a high tolerance for alcohol, Americans are... Scientists and ordinary folk try to explain such characteristics by everything from genes to geography.

• An Israeli psychiatrist found that red-haired people tend to be excitable, quickly frustrated and excessively aggressive. "It is possible," Dr. Michael Bar was quoted as saying, "that the adventurousness of the Vikings and the temperance of the Irish are connected to the high frequency of redheads among them."

• During a visit to Siberia two years ago, a Soviet host told an American about a mutiny during World War II of German prisoners of war on a train ride across the country. "They believed they were taken in circles before being executed because they could not survive of such great expenses," said.

An Openness

For Americans are not bothered by it, but Europeans are, and think the American and Russian personalities—an openness—tend the huge territories we live by.

Some writers on the American character in the last century, such as Frederick Jackson Turner, thought the frontier did have a profound effect on the American personality.

The famed French commentator, Alexis de Tocqueville, saw the law and political institutions as more crucial contributors, but visited the United States in 1830s before the Western frontier had really opened.

While some stereotypes are benign and amusing, others are big and vicious. Bigots and snobs take one or two of them to create monsters, such as anarchists drawing constellations from the stars in the sky, for their purposes. Such perversions deterred social scientists for a long time from attempting to draw portraits of national character. But now axford University social psychologist, Prof. Alex Inkeles, has led together all the descriptions of American characteristics in his book, "The American Character," and compared them with psychological results and public opinion in a study of modern times.

He concluded, in a paper pre-

sented to the American Sociological Association this month, that 10 significant traits have continued in the American character for two centuries—"remarkable continuity," he said—while three appear to be undergoing a change, sometimes precipitous change.

Not all the observers saw and recorded the same things about Americans. Tocqueville thought Americans showed "astonishing gravity" and even displaced the English as "the most serious nation on the face of the earth." But an English lord, James Bryce, thought Americans were a humorous people.

'Most Perfect Society'

Prof. Inkeles chose to concentrate on those personality features recorded by the majority of observers in seeking to answer Hector S.J. de Crevecoeur's famed 1783 question: "What then is the American?"

"We are the most perfect society existing in the world," Crevecoeur, a settler, answered himself; a people of "original genius incorporated into one of the finest systems of population which has ever appeared."

National pride in America's virtue and uniqueness was vigorously and broadly held by its people in the early years, said Prof. Inkeles. Tocqueville complained about it as tiring and garrulous patriotism, while at the same time respecting it.

This pride has "persisted remarkably intact over the 150 years since Tocqueville," Prof. Inkeles found. Studies into the 1970s have shown Americans to be "outstanding in the intensity and pervasiveness of their belief in the special qualities of the American system and virtues of American life," he said.

Specifically, a poll of nine nations in 1971 asked if the people interviewed would like to settle elsewhere. Only 13 per cent of Americans said yes, which was half the average rate. In Britain, 41 per cent said they wanted to emigrate.

In the late 1950s, a similar poll asked what things about his country the respondent was most proud of. "An astonishing 85 per cent of Americans pointed to the Constitution, or noted their experience of freedom, or cited the virtues of democracy, and so on," said Prof. Inkeles.

Only 46 per cent of Britons interviewed showed comparable pride in their governmental system. In Germany, it was 7 per cent; in Italy, a mere 3 per cent. "Nowhere else was there extraordinary unanimity displayed by the Americans in singling out their political and governmental institutions as special objects of pride," Prof. Inkeles said.



Self-reliance is a second major thread in both the early and the modern American personality.

Benjamin Franklin extolled this kind of virtue (including autonomy, independence, persistence and initiative) in pre-revolutionary days, and Tocqueville cited individualism and self-reliance as distinctive American traits in 1830. Most Americans still believe that personal effort accounts for his success or failure, and this covers not only business

and professional people, Prof. Inkeles said. Two-thirds to three-fourths of U.S. blue-collar workers affirm the same principle: "What happened to me is my own doing."

In Western Europe, the tendency is to blame the government, or the union or others. "Voluntarism" is a third characteristic that has persisted among Americans for two centuries, said Prof. Inkeles. Americans are joiners. They

feel obligated to take part in community action twice as often as Germans and five times as often as Italians. And Americans translate their sense of obligation by actually participating two to four times more often than the British, Germans or Italians.

Trust is the fourth characteristic. Franklin made civility one of his basic precepts, and Harriet Martineau was struck by "the frank, confident character" of Americans by 1837. Many others

reported on the openness and friendliness of Americans, their casualness and spontaneity in chance encounters.

Trust in People

In the mid-1960s, a poll asked whether "most people can be trusted." Dr. Lower said, "We're really only accepting patients who are completely hopeless cases... if you have a patient whose chances of survival (without a transplant) for only a brief period is close to zero, then the patient is worth taking the chance on. It's also possible that by small increments we can improve the survival."

Of the 18 patients who have received new hearts at the center in Richmond since May 25, 1968, four are alive. One, Arthur Gay of Washington, has survived four years and eight months.

"Without a question, rejection is the biggest problem; it always has been. The technical aspects of the operation itself have been well worked out for almost two decades now," said Dr. Frank Thomas, a surgeon and colleague of Dr. Lower at the Medical College of Virginia.

Basic Problem

"The basic problem is to design an anti-rejection drug which selectively and profoundly affects those portions of the immune system which are most germane to allograft (the transplantation of part of one human to another, unrelated, human) rejection and at the same time allow those portions of the system which are not as important in (transplant rejection) to continue... so that defense can be maintained against infectious diseases," said Dr. Thomas, who has been working on the rejection problem.

Until recently the primary drugs used to battle rejection had the effects of knocking out the body's entire system of defense against infection. This meant that if the patient did not die because of rejection of the new heart, he died of infection.

The problems faced by transplant patients are similar to those faced by cancer patients taking chemotherapy. The chemotherapy (or in the case of the transplant patient, the immunosuppressant drugs) attacks the antibody-producing white cells, leaving the systems of patients defenseless.

"It knocks down the defenses against bacteria, fungi, viruses, etc., and makes the recipient susceptible to a myriad of in-

fectious complications," said Dr. Thomas. "The cause of death in 70 to 90 per cent of all transplant patients (who die in connection with the transplantation process) is infectious complications."

"We have an Achilles' heel here, so to speak, and this is the thing that is going to have to be circumvented if we are going to improve our results in transplantation," explained Dr. Thomas, who noted that some of the same bodily defenses that ward off infection cause rejection.

While there have been some improvements in immunosuppressants, including the development of a drug that appears to suppress the rejection mechanism without affecting the defenses against infection, the question still remains whether all the effort is worthwhile. Should society be expending enormous resources, in manpower and money, on such an apparently marginally productive effort?

Developments

"If I had a very bad heart today I would seriously consider getting a transplant," said Robert Veatch, an ethicist with the Institute for Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences, in New York. "My view, from a personal point of view, is why not give it a try?"

"But that would conflict directly with my view when it is put in a resource allocation context," said Mr. Veatch. "I have real doubts whether we should permit the most skilled surgeons to devote their resources to techniques that have a very low degree of success."

"I'm not at all sure that the public policy should encourage, or even permit, the use of resources that way. There may well be more useful things that can be done with the skills," Mr. Veatch said.



Louis Washansky

'A Degree of Optimism That Was Not Justified'

Heart Transplants: End of the Beginning

By B.D. Cole

WASHINGTON (WP).—South African grocer Louis Washansky was the first, a self-described Frankenstein's monster who had for 18 borrowed days in December, 1967, while the heart of another human beat in his chest. The second heart transplant patient of that year was an infant boy who lived only seven hours.

But neither of those late December failures deterred the world's cardiovascular surgeons, who performed 101 human heart transplants in 1968. Only one of those 101 patients is alive today—a Frenchman—and just one of the 47 patients who received "new" hearts in 1968 and three of the 17 transplant recipients of 1970 are still alive.

Ten years after the first transplants the number of such operations performed annually is only about one-third of what it was. Twenty-one of last year's 31 heart transplant operations were performed in the United States at two centers, Dr. Richard Lower's at the Medical College of Virginia in Richmond and Dr. Norman Shumway's at Stanford University in Palo Alto, Calif.

Much of the fanfare—the magazine cover stories, the near definition of surgeons Christian Barnard, Adrian Kantrowitz, Denton Cooley, Michael DeBakey, W. Shumway and Dr. Lower, the ilk of transplants as a cure for heart disease and the predictions of an artificial heart in five years or at least a decade, if not two decades, premature, some surgeons say.

Long Experiment

These specialists believe that what was hailed as the dawn of the transplant era was really just the beginning of a long, slow, step-by-step period of experimentation with human subjects following experiments with dogs and rhesus.

• The development of less "risky" surgical procedures, such as the coronary artery bypass, a complicated procedure that involves repairing rather than replacing the heart. These operations have a chance of alleviating some of the conditions that can lead to heart disease in 10 years ago. • The disappointingly slow improvement in the rate at which transplant patients survive, with only 20 per cent of the Virginia center's patients surviving one year or more.

• The slow progress made by researchers trying to understand the complex mechanism that causes the body to reject foreign tissue, in this case the donor heart.

• The small supply of hearts available for transplantation.

Not the Answer

Dr. Lower said recently that he thinks "there was a degree of optimism, even in the profession, that was not justified." Transplantation "was seen as an answer for all patients who were sick with heart disease, and it was not."

"It was hoped survival would be better," Dr. Lower said. "It was hoped matching (donor and recipient tissue types) would be the answer to the rejection problem and it wasn't. But for the few patients who make it through and live comfortably for a significant period of time, the procedure is worthwhile."

Adrian Kantrowitz, who performed the world's second heart transplant 20 days after Dr. Barnard's first, reflected recently on those heady early days when years of laboratory work came to fruition in the operating room, and on his reasons for getting out of the transplant business after three operations.

"Shumway was thinking about doing it and Shumway knew damn well that I was thinking about doing it. It was obvious that it was a reasonable thing to do because nobody knew whether the rejection problem would be more or less difficult in humans than in dogs," Dr. Kantrowitz said recently during a series of lengthy interviews at Mt. Sinai Hospital in Detroit.

"Then Shumway did it two or three weeks after we did and I'm sure he didn't do it because we did. It just worked out that way," Dr. Kantrowitz said. "That's the way it is in science. When something is ready to be done, it's usually done simultaneously."

Dr. Kantrowitz did three heart transplants and then stopped, for "several reasons."

"I'm a surgeon and surgery is what I know," he said. "The problems involved in making this work on a broad basis are not surgical problems, they're immunological problems. I do not bring any special talent to solving those problems, nor does my team."

"We are very good at engineering devices," said Dr. Kantrowitz,

the inventor of a heart pacemaker and a partial artificial heart. "Transplants were an engineering problem in those days—how do you engineer the whole thing so that you can smoothly take out one heart without having the whole system fall apart, put in another heart and make the heart take over, and that we worked out."

"I was interested in doing heart transplants and I still am, but I think it should be done at a center where the research necessary to understand the immunological problems can be worked out, rather than at a place like my institution, where we don't have that kind of [technical] support."

"When it became clear after a few months of doing heart transplants in humans that the problems were no different in humans than they were in dogs, I was convinced that eventually the fad would die down. I just decided for myself, and what I mention Cooley did or DeBakey or Shumway did was up to them," Dr. Kantrowitz said.

"But I decided for myself, because I had to go and talk to the families and live with myself, that [heart transplants were] not warranted in my setup until the basic immunology had been worked out. I had decided that the way to do this is to develop a mechanical device that can make a heart transplant unnecessary."

Until such a device is perfected (Dr. Kantrowitz has one in his laboratory that began pumping Oct. 30, 1972, and had pumped more than 210,919,000 times by mid-afternoon Aug. 18), a number of surgeons around the world probably will continue to implant human hearts into the chests of human patients.

2 of 6 Survive

This year and last Dr. Lower and his group at the Medical College of Virginia performed six transplants. Of those six patients, two operated on within the last 45 days are still alive.

"It's certainly not a highly successful form of treatment," said Dr. Lower, the man credited with working out the surgical procedure itself.

"It's quite properly reserved for patients in relatively terminal stages of their disease," he said. "You have a choice when you reach that stage of saying 'Let

nature take its course' or trying an experimental procedure."

"We are still reasonably pessimistic about good long-term results in the majority of patients," Dr. Lower said. "We're really only accepting patients who are completely hopeless cases... if you have a patient whose chances of survival (without a transplant) for only a brief period is close to zero, then the patient is worth taking the chance on. It's also possible that by small increments we can improve the survival."

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In Wake of Lance's Departure

Mondale: On the Rise Again

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON (NYT).—The departure of Bert Lance from the Carter administration seems more likely to add to the influence and importance of Vice-President Mondale than any other official.

Several others will take over some of Mr. Lance's specific functions. As acting director of the Office of Management and Budget, James McIntyre Jr. will be running the budget office.

And when it comes to the special role of administration emissary among the business community and lobbyists, with Congress, most White House officials expect Robert Strauss, the special trade representative and longtime Democratic party chairman, to take on much of the special politicking that Mr. Lance did.

In the field of economic policy, more authority will undoubtedly accrue to Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, Charles Schmitz, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, and possibly Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps, given the vacuum left by Mr. Lance.

But no one except Vice-President Mondale is qualified by experience, stature and close relationship with the President to play the role of across-the-board adviser that helped make Mr. Lance so important.

Indeed, it was Mr. Mondale himself who proposed in a memo to Mr. Carter in December that he take on the role of "impartial general adviser and troubleshooter," a function to which many vice-presidents have aspired but which few have achieved.

Historians and political scientists have often commented that in the loneliness of the presidency, most chief executives have needed one or two close personal confidants with whom they could relax and confide the issues most troubling them, without regard to official job titles for these confidants.

Often, these presidential intimates have been personal aides like Harry Hopkins to Roosevelt or Sherman Adams to Eisenhower or relatives, like Attorney General Robert Kennedy to his brother President John Kennedy.

In the Carter administration, there were times when it seemed as though this confidant role was being played by Mr. Lance, who often showed up on the tennis court with the President or

attended policy meetings where his official position did not seem to require his presence.

As Mr. Carter lavished generous praise on Mr. Lance as his close "partner" in government, an "irreplaceable" friend and adviser, much of Washington came to think in recent weeks of Mr. Lance as "the deputy president," as some newspapers referred to him recently.

But for all their affection for Mr. Lance, the President and his aides insist this was an exaggeration of his function. "Fritz (Mr. Mondale) has always been the deputy president," Mr. Carter said in a telephone conversation last week.

"With the exception of actual budget hearings and Cabinet meetings which Bert and I both attended, I saw Fritz four or five hours a week. There is not a single aspect of my own responsibilities in which Fritz is not intimately associated. He is the only person that I have with both the substantive knowledge and political stature to whom I can turn over a major assignment."

Equally important, the President suggested that Mr. Mondale provide him with a perspective different from that of his entourage of Georgia associates who now serve as his principal staff aides.

To the Carter White House, he brings years of experience in Washington and in Congress and, in the case of the Lance affair itself, "an objectivity that was absent in any of my [other] closest advisers."

Mr. Mondale has been active across a full range of domestic and foreign policy issues, a range that

national levels, from primary school through college. Americans were first by far among nine nations polled.

Prof. Inkeles said that the evidence showing that "a high degree of interpersonal trust to be an outstanding characteristic of the contemporary American is quite extensive and notably consistent."

The other characteristics showing marked continuity are:

• A sense of being effective ("can do"), of being able to improve the physical and social world.

Optimism, or the confidence that striving will be successful.

• Innovativeness and openness to new experience. "We Europeans continue to suffer progress," wrote a Frenchman, Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, while "Americans pursue it, welcome it, adapt to it."

• Anti-authoritarianism, with no psychic need to submit to higher political authority.

• Equality, a sense that one's intrinsic worth is the same as anyone else's.

Other American qualities regularly noted in the classical writings and also evident in recent psychological tests, said Prof. Inkeles, include individualism, restless energy, pragmatism, a tendency toward brusqueness and boastfulness, a preference for the concrete and a certain discomfort with aesthetic and emotional expression.

Profound Change

Why such a high degree of continuity, a more or less unbroken line over 200 years? Change would be the safer prediction, given the profound physical and social changes the country has undergone in that time.

• The size of the country has quadrupled. The population is 52 times what it was at the beginning.

• From overwhelmingly rural, the country has become overwhelmingly urban.

• Then, 1 per cent of Americans were secondary school graduates. Now, 76 per cent are.

• From its start as overwhelmingly white, Anglo-Saxon Protestant, the country has become significantly Catholic and Jewish, significantly black and Spanish-speaking.

Whatever the reasons for continuity, the basic American character has not been completely stable. In several areas it manifests major change, with more change on the way, Prof. Inkeles said.

Whether they are fundamental, long-term trends or short-term, cyclical fluctuations is uncertain.

The first change seems admirable: An increasing tolerance of diversity. In classical centuries, tolerance was seldom cited, and bigotry was noted through the last century and into this one. The change is perceived by minorities who benefit from it as well as by the general public, said Prof. Inkeles.

But another change may be less admirable: The ethic of hard work and frugality is fast eroding.

Important Attributes

Between 1968 and 1971, increasing numbers of Americans considered the most important attributes of a job to be high pay and short hours, not intrinsic importance and promise of advancement. The consumption ethic has replaced the Protestant ethic, Prof. Inkeles said.

But another change may be less admirable: The ethic of hard work and frugality is fast eroding.

Finally, there has been a "precipitous decline" in the average American's confidence in a political being. His institutions—the president, Congress, colleges—are seen as less and less capable of doing their jobs. And he thinks "that the citizen is losing control over the political system. In the last 20 years, the number of people saying 'public officials don't care' has risen from 20 per cent to more than 50 per cent. The state of the nation in 1973 was considered poor or only fair by almost two-thirds of one sample."

There seems no denying the fact," said Prof. Inkeles, that "the American's previously exceptional pride in their governmental institutions, and their vibrant confidence in their personal political efficacy, have vastly declined."

But, even though they are increasingly disappointed in their institutions, Americans still consider them the best in the world, Prof. Inkeles said.

All told, he concluded, "because both character and social structure are changing, we face the prospect of increasing inconsistency and the strain and conflict which inhere in such inconsistency."

Nonetheless, Prof. Inkeles is optimistic. "The elements of the American character structure which have been most persistent," he said, are "those most essential to the continued functioning of a modern democratic polity governing a large-scale, industrial, technological society."

So, he said, the changes in the collective American personality do not undermine the foundations of the country—as least so far.

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Bonds	Cost Price	Bonds	Cost Price	Market	Cost Price	Cost
Procs	8.35	SiO ₂	26.05	24	Costs 8.20	24
Procs	8.45	SiO ₂	22.21	13	Costs 2.0	24

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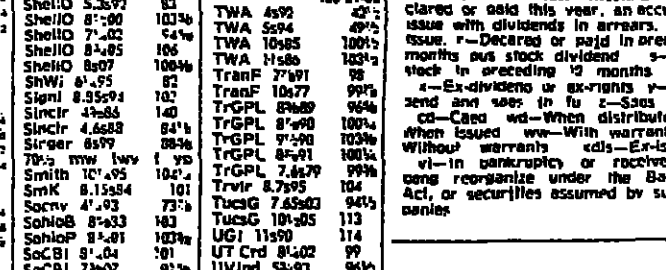
RevTV	7597	92%	Tenno	9575	101%	Austli	5-481	97%	Eurinv	85
RevTV	7594	99%	Tenno	9579	98%	Aus	5-482	94	Eurin	85
RochG	10133	1117%	Tenno	9591	100%	Austli	5-482	97%	Eurin	85
Racin	4191	78	Tenno	9591	100%	Austli	5-482	97%	Eurin	85
Racin	8.356	90%	Tenno	9591	100%	Austli	5-482	97%	Eurin	85
Racin	4198	79	TVA	7597	92	Austli	5-485	92	Grind	85
Racin	9.983	104%	TVA	7597	92%	Austli	8.438	103%	JoanD	85
RabinH	9.65	104%	TVA	7.2597B	95%	Austli	8.438	103%	JoanD	85

Rohr 5' 48	64's	T 3,5978r	95	Austria 8'483	183's	Japan 6'48
Rydr 1' 00	108	T 2,5979C	95	Austria 8'483	182	Mexico 6'48
Rydr 9'483	104's	T 3,5979C	96	Austria 8'492	187	Mexico 7'48
		TVA 7,4587	94	Banco F 8,95283	183's	
SCAM 5' 588	32's	T 7,4597r	94	Coloso 9'480	184	Mexico 8'48
SCAM 7' 588	94's	T 7,5598A	94	Coloso 9'484	182's	Mexico 9'48
SCAM 10's94	186	T 7,5598A	94	Coloso 7,987	180's	Mexico 9'48
SaFSI 2' 4597	94's		95	Coloso 9,986	183	Mexico 9'48

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Seafis 9/41	102%	TxGst 8/264	102%	unavailable from the NASD
Seagr 7/4/99	95%	TxGst 7/86	100%	unless otherwise noted, rates are
Searl 7/183	90%	TxInd 7/82	85%	in the foregoing table are annual
Searl 8/81	101%	TxInd 11/57	105	ments based on the last quarterly
Seafis 4/43	88%	TxOG 7/57	96	annual declaration Special or e
Seafis 4/43	88%			

Scars 9:45.15	105%	ToXoG 8:44	100	dends or payments not designated
Scars 9:45.15	137%	Texi 454	45%	or are identified in the following
Scars 9:46	161	Tatm 8:40	102%	-A-Asset group or extras. D-Assets
Scars 9:47	120	Toled 9:00	103	plus stock dividend
Scars 9:48	100%	Toled 10:52	104%	dividend. E-Declared or paid on
Scars 9:49	67%	Trime 4:57	73	monies. I-Declared or paid on
Scars 9:50	100%	TWA 6:57	100	dividend. J-Stock up. I-Stock
Scars 9:51	100%			dividend omitted, deferred or
Scars 9:52	100%			stated at last dividend meeting.



Bank Stock Quotation		(Closing prices of the week's trading)			
SoCB1	8-7 1/2	0910	UVIM	59.65	694
SoCB1	8-7 1/2	125	UVIM	59.65	102
SoCB1	8-2 1/10	109 1/4	WZ	7.25	88
SoCB1	8-7 1/2	109 1/4	WZ	5.37	107 1/2
SoCB1	8-7 1/2	108 1/4	UCARF	51.85	104 1/4
SoCB1	8-7 1/2	37 1/4	UNCL	46.85	72
SoCB1	8-7 1/2	75 1/4	UNCL	7.89	107 1/2
SoCB1	8-7 1/2	37 1/4	UNE1	11.25	114
SoCB1	7.68	95	UOHC	8.66	87 1/4
SoCB1	8-7 1/2	95 1/4	UOHC	8.66	107 1/2
SoCB1	8-7 1/2	91 1/2	UOHC	8.66	107 1/2
SoCB1	7 1/2	95 1/4	UPCW	43.66	105
SoCB1	8 1/4	95 1/4	UPCW	43.66	150
SoCB1	8 1/4	101			

BayBank	8-7 1/2	107 1/2
Cleveland Trust Co	8-7 1/2	107 1/2
Detroit Bank Corporation	8-7 1/2	107 1/2
Fidelity Inc	8-7 1/2	107 1/2
First Nat Bank	8-7 1/2	107 1/2
First Nat. Bank	8-7 1/2	107 1/2
North Company	8-7 1/2	107 1/2

SOBIT 8171	100	Unlrd	5196	68	Ind Nat Bank & Trust Phil	2
SCE 3180	8912	UNAL	5691	64 1/2	Lincoln First Banks ...	2
SOCC 10481	10714	UNAL	4192	56	Melton Nat Bank Pitts ...	2
SOCC 9195	7618	UBrmd	6188	50 1/2	Nat City Corporation ...	4
SONG 7.7891	9914	UNAL	5194	50 1/2	New England Merch Boston	2
					Wilmington, Not. Corp.	2

SONG	8:579	99%	USBRD	9:198	86%	Philippine Nat Corp	34
SONG	8:586	102%	UGSP	5:500	91%	Pitta Nat Bank	34
SNET	8:008	98%	UGSP	9:198	101	Prov Nat Corporation	34
SNET	9:410	110%	UJER	7:5579	104	Secur Pac Corporation	34
SPAC	4:281	89%	UJER	7:579	99%	Shawmut Ass Boston	34
SPAC	5:433r	87%	USBRD	5:500	97%	Sta Str Bank Boston	34

SPacTr 8.2501	99 1/2	USST 7.004	99	U.S. Trust New York	2
SouRy 5.694	72 1/2	USHO 3.796	61 1/2	Un Va Backshare	...
SwBT 2.1803	81 1/2	USIN 72.97	88 1/2	Virginia Nat. Bank	...
SwBT 2.485	72	USBO 6.490	99		

SWBT 84-07	105	USPIC 5490	74 1/2
SWBT 67-11	87 1/2	USPIC 8596	98 1/2
SWBT 74-09	97 1/4	SRH 52-89	61 3/4
SWBT 73-12	92 1/8	USSH 4883	86 3/4
SWBT 73-17	95		

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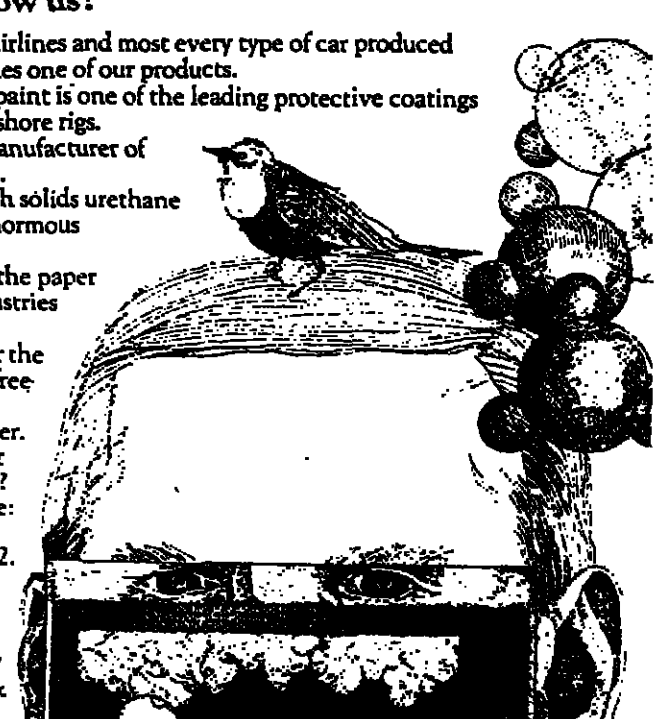
Soviet	5587	75	Uthlo	7,650	77%	Dec.	27		
Sibm	6493	92%	Unhlo	593	93%	Nov.	9	3	45
SOCL	4263	86%	SLIF	91-85	106	Nov	10		
SOCL	5472	85%	UAP	10-43	108%	Nov.	15		
SOCL	7296	94%	Vend	4-50	80	Nov.	17		
SOCL	8425	106%	Verp	94-96	106%	Nov	25		
SIOIN	3481	84%	VoP	8-98	98%	Dec.	1		
SIOIN	4133	87%	VoEP	8-98	98%	Dec.	8		
			VoEP	3-81	82%				

NYSE Averages				Dec. 29	589 1/2
Week Ended Sept. 30, 1977				Jan. 5, 1978	599 1/2
	High	Low	Net Change	Jan. 10	602 1/2
Indust.	56.40	55.47	56.49	Jan. 12 <td>603 1/2</td>	603 1/2
Transp.	39.84	39.35	39.84	Jan. 19 <td>602 1/2</td>	602 1/2
Util.	41.39	40.88	41.39	Jan. 26 <td>608 1/2</td>	608 1/2
Finance	55.82	54.47	55.43	Feb. 2 <td>608 1/2</td>	608 1/2
Composite	52.61	51.93	52.61	Feb. 7 <td>609 1/2</td>	609 1/2
				Feb. 16 <td>610 1/2</td>	610 1/2
				Feb. 23 <td>611 1/2</td>	611 1/2
				Mar. 2 <td>615 1/2</td>	615 1/2

Standard & Poor's				Mar. 9			
400 Indust.	106.57	103.99	106.22	+ 1.52	Mar. 9	.....	6.15
200 Transp.	13.47	13.17	13.40	+ 0.09	Mar. 16	.....	6.17
40 Utils.	55.38	54.27	55.26	+ 0.66	Mar. 23	.....	6.19
40 Financial	11.67	11.34	11.63	+ 0.31	Mar. 30	.....	6.19
500 Stocks	86.85	84.44	86.53	+ 1.49	Apr. 6	.....	6.18
Dow Jones				May 2	.....	6.19	
30 Indust.	848.84	830.30	847.11	+ 1.97	May 9	.....	6.20
20 Transp.	216.84	211.33	215.41	+ 2.00	Jun. 27	.....	6.20
15 Utils.	112.46	111.23	113.35	+ 0.75	Jul. 25	6.23
65 Comb.	291.52	285.38	290.61	+ 10.57	Aug. 22	6.23
					Sept. 19	6.25

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Country knows us.
 Industry knows us.
 Industry knows us.
 Industry knows us.
 Country knows us.
 Industry knows us.
 Country knows us?



To the Holders of

General Cable International N.

Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980

In accordance with the provisions of the above N Irving Trust Company, as Fiscal Agent, has determ the Rate of Interest payable with respect to Coupon 15 on Friday, March 31, 1978 to be Eight and One-hi per cent (8 1/2%) per annum.

Irving Trust Comp
Fiscal Agent

October 2, 1977

Bradshaw Throws 3 TD Passes

Steelers Beat Browns, 28-14

EVANSTON, Oct. 2 (UPI)—Bradshaw threw three touchdowns, two to Lynn Swann and plunged for a fourth today to lead the Pittsburgh Steelers to a 28-14 triumph over Cleveland Browns.

Bradshaw completed 10-of-17 passes as the Steelers beat the Browns at 2-1 in the AFC Central.

Bradshaw hit Swann with a 5-yard pass in the first quarter. The 14-yard TD strike in the third period. He set up the winning score with a pass to Swann on the Browns' one early in the final period.

Bradshaw also completed a 65-yard TD pass to Frank Lewis early in the second half. Cleveland's Oliver Davis nearly intercepted the pass but Lewis took the pass and ran in from the end zone.

Browns were unable to score much offense while the Steelers' defense kept them under control by frequent punts.

Bradshaw threw a 22-yard TD pass in the first half to a diving Dave Logan. The Steelers' defense kept them under control by frequent punts.

Bradshaw's 31-yard punt return set up the Steelers' second TD in the third and fourth quarters by fumble recoveries.

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Yankee president Gabe Paul holds bottle as Reggie Jackson drinks champagne.

With Help of Foes, Yankees Clinch

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The Yankees finally won the American League's Eastern Division championship yesterday while sitting in the clubhouse watching television.

They were in the clubhouse because rain had delayed their game with the Detroit Tigers, and what they were watching on television were the final innings of the Baltimore-Boston game.

Baltimore announced after the game that Earl Weaver, the manager since 1968, had signed a three-year contract with the club.

The night before, Jim Rice drove in five runs with four hits and Carlton Fisk drove in four runs with a pair of two-run doubles as the Red Sox scored an 11-10 victory over Baltimore, eliminating the Orioles from title contention.

Baltimore went down fighting by scoring three runs in the ninth, but it wasn't enough. Detroit defeated the Yankees the same night, 5-2.

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Yesterday, when the Yankees went out to finish their game with Detroit, they lost, 10-7. Then they returned to the clubhouse for a slightly belated but obligatory champagne celebration.

After completing the regular season schedule today, they will wait two days, then begin the American League playoffs Wednesday at the Yankee Stadium against the Kansas City Royals.

"We've completed only a third of the season," a relieved and happy Reggie Jackson said. "We've earned this, but we still have a long way to go. We've got to win the playoffs and get into the World Series. We will not get beat four straight this time, I'll tell you that."

Feuding and Fussing

These are the Yankees who gave the baseball world a season of feuding and fussing.

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in Kansas City, Jackson and Lou Piniella got into a brief verbal flareup Friday night. Mickey Rivers became an unpredictable character with his moodiness.

Thurman Munson defiantly grew a beard and George Steinbrenner, the impulsive owner, called the Yankees "the team that choked" and issued seven commandments by which Munson would be judged in the second half of the season.

The first and overriding commandment, of course, was "Thou shalt win." And that the Yankees finally did, although they needed help first from the Red Sox in eliminating the Orioles and then from the Orioles in eliminating the Red Sox.

"The last win is always the toughest," Martin said before the game. "I don't know why."

Carew at 386

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 2 (UPI).—Rod Carew and Lyman Bostock collected three hits apiece and Larry Hise hit his 28th home run in powering the Minnesota Twins to a 9-1 triumph over the Milwaukee Brewers yesterday.

Carew singled twice and doubled to boost his season hit total to 386, and his league-leading average to .386.

personnel have changed significantly since spring training began, but, whatever other factors were involved, Hunter was successful in setting the club down.

As of last Sunday, the Rangers had won 64 percent of their games since he became manager.

The other cases are simpler, and unimpeachable. (In all cases the records reflect games played through Sunday.)

Padres Record

On May 30, Ray Kroc, the San Diego owner, dismissed John McNamara, when the Padres had a 20-38 record, a .417 pace. Since then, under coach Bud Harrelson, the Padres have won 47 and lost 62, and their season percentage is now .437.

The next day the Mets dropped Joe Frasier and put Joe Torre in charge. They were 15-39 then, for .341, and in last place. Now they are 60-94, for .390 and an even deeper last.

On June 10, Charles Finley, who owns and runs the A's, made the earliest managerial change of his career, which spans 14 changes in 17 years. He replaced Jack McKeon with Bobby Winkles.

New Zealand Horse 2d

Piggott Rides Alleged To Victory in the Arc

By Samuel Abt

PARIS, Oct. 2 (UPI).—Under a well-judged ride from Lester Piggott, Alleged won the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe at Longchamp race course here today, capturing the \$250,000 prize by a length and a half.

Second in the 36-horse field for Europe's richest and most prestigious race was Balmerino, a former New Zealand farm horse, with Crystal Palace the first French horse home as he finished third.

Alleged, a 3-year-old colt, went off the favorite on his record of four victories and one defeat in five races. He paid just a bit under 2-1.

Victory in the 1 1/2-mile turf race was yet another splendid achievement for Alleged's owner, Robert Sangster, and his trainer, Vincent O'Brien. They were also the team behind The Minstrel, the European 3-year-old champion before he was sent to stud in Maryland last month, just in time to beat the U.S. ban on horse imports because of a breeding disease.

Money for the Season

With The Minstrel, O'Brien won both the premier English races this summer, the Derby at Epsom and the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes at Ascot. Alleged had finished first in nothing so renowned, although he was second in the Doncaster St. Leger last month, but his victory today gives O'Brien, reportedly, the greatest money-winning season ever for a trainer.

The Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe had been considered anybody's race after the defection of The Minstrel, and nine foreign horses arrived, mainly from Britain. In a big crowd swelled by hordes of stylish Britons, Piggott's victory was widely applauded.

He knew the crowd would be pleased afterward when he had shaken the hand of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. "The going was supple after some rain this morning, but it suited Alleged just fine," he said.

Piggott took the lead with about a mile to go and kept the colt in command as first Crystal Palace and then Balmerino faded.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	54	48	.528	1 1/2
Pittsburgh	54	48	.528	1 1/2
St. Louis	53	49	.518	1 1/2
Chicago	51	50	.506	1 1/2
Montreal	50	50	.500	2 1/2
New York	43	58	.431	7 1/2

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles	52	50	.510	—
Cincinnati	52	50	.510	—
Houston	50	51	.497	1 1/2
San Francisco	50	50	.500	2 1/2
San Diego	49	51	.490	3 1/2
Atlanta	49	51	.490	3 1/2

Clubs in italics indicate division title.

Friday's Results

St. Louis 7, New York 2 (1st).

New York 6, St. Louis 3 (2nd).

Philadelphia 5, Montreal 4.

Pittsburgh 5, Chicago 1.

Cincinnati 7, Atlanta 1.

Los Angeles 6, Houston 5.

San Francisco 7, San Diego 4.

San Diego 5, San Francisco 4.

New York 5, St. Louis 4 (1st).

St. Louis 4, New York 3 (2nd).

Cincinnati 5, Houston 4.

San Francisco 12, San Diego 4.

Montreal 4, Pittsburgh 3.

Chicago 5, Philadelphia 1.

Sunday's Games

Chicago at Philadelphia.

Chicago at Philadelphia.

Chicago at Philadelphia.

Chicago at Philadelphia.

Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	59	42	.581	—
Boston	57	44	.563	2
Baltimore	57	44	.563	2
Detroit	57	44	.563	2
Cleveland	57	44	.563	2
Minnesota	57	44	.563	2
Toronto	53	48	.522	6 1/2

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles	52	50	.510	—
Chicago	52	50	.510	—
Cincinnati	52	50	.510	—
California	52	50	.510	—
Oakland	52	50	.510	—
Seattle	52	50	.510	—
San Diego	52	50	.510	—

Friday's Results

Boston 11, Baltimore 10.

Detroit 10, New York 7.

Minnesota 7, Milwaukee 5 1/2 1/2.

Kansas City 4, California 3.

Cleveland at Toronto, rain.

Seattle at Chicago, rain.

Detroit 10, New York 7.

Seattle 5, Chicago 3 (1st).

Chicago 4, Seattle 1 (2nd).

Baltimore 7, Boston 5.

Minnesota 4, Milwaukee 1.

California 4, Kansas City 1.

Texas 4, Oakland 1.

Cleveland at Toronto, rain.

Sunday's Games

Cleveland at Toronto 2.

Baltimore at New York.

Seattle at Chicago.

California at Kansas City.

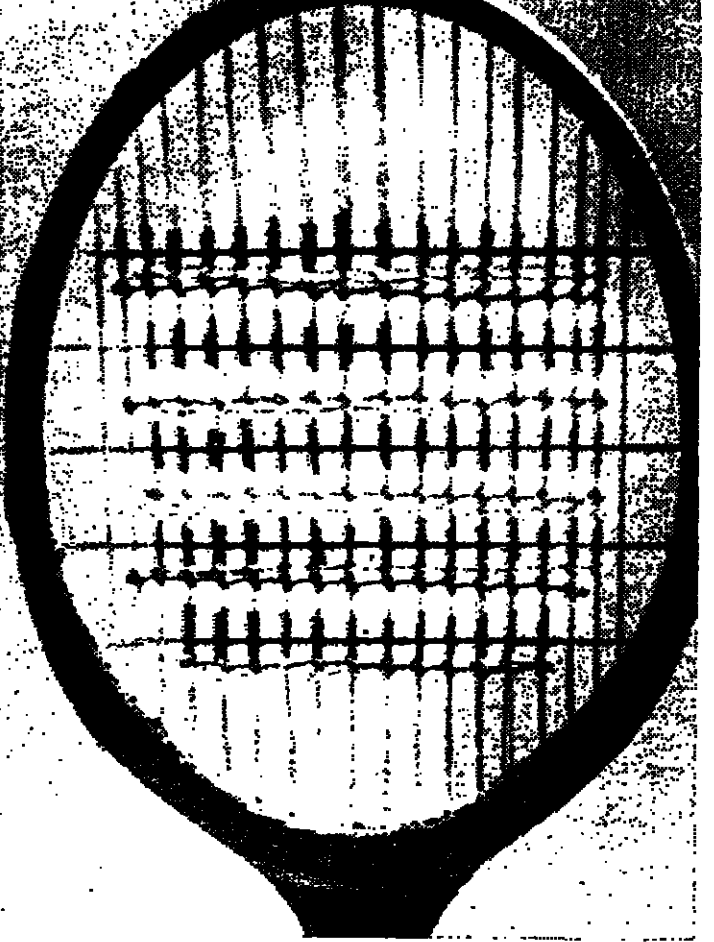
Minnesota at Milwaukee.

Oakland at Texas.

Zurlo Keeps Title

CAGLIARI, Italy, Oct. 2 (AP).—Franco Zurlo of Italy, 37, retained his European bantamweight boxing crown here last week when Irish challenger Paddy McGuire, 30, failed to come out of his corner at the bell for the 9th round in their scheduled 15-round title bout.

More Sports News On Page 13



Nastase, Racquet End Long Victory Streak of Vilas

From Wire Dispatches

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France, Oct. 2.—Guillermo Vilas's streak of more than 50 victories in a row on clay or similar surfaces ended today when he abandoned a match against Ili Nastase, who was using the double-strung tennis racquet.

Vilas had lost the first two sets, 1-6, 5-7, in the final of the \$50,000 Golden Racquet tournament when he abruptly walked off the court.

As he picked up his spare racquets at court-side, he said to reporters, "I am completely disconcerted and discouraged by the trajectory of those balls [hit by the double-strung racquet]. You understand that Nastase, plus the racquet—that's just too much."

He Was Tired

Nastase commented after the match, "With or without such a racquet, I would have beaten him, because he was tired."

While going unbeaten on clay-turf surfaces for several months, Vilas captured the French Open in June and the U.S. Open last month. His only loss in recent months was on grass, at Wimbledon, in June.

Earlier today Vilas had won a fifth and final set, 6-1, of a semifinal match with Eric Deblicker that was interrupted by dusk yesterday. Deblicker, a low-ranked player internationally, used the double-strung racquet in extending Vilas 4-6, yesterday, 7-6, 7-6, 3-6.

New Tennis Racquet Banned

From Wire Dispatches

BARCELONA, Oct. 2.—The International Tennis Federation's executive committee yesterday decided to place a temporary ban on double-strung racquets in tournaments—beginning tomorrow.

A statement issued here after two days of discussion said: "From Oct. 3 only single-strung racquets will be accepted at official tournaments and competitions, including the Davis cup, the Federation Cup and the Colgate Grand Prix."

The move came after committee members spent yesterday morning watching a demonstration of the controversial racquet.

David Gray, the committee's secretary, said the ban was temporary, to enable a newly-appointed technical subcommittee to study the effects of the racquets.

The racquet has attracted criticism from every level of the game. Many leading players have complained about the unpredictable bounces and erratic flight of balls hit by the double layer of strings, some of which are enclosed in plastic tubing.

College Football Scores

From Wire Dispatches

East

Brown 10, Princeton 7.

Colgate 20, Harvard 21.

Yale 10, Army 9.

Columbia 20, Pennsylvania 18.

Dartmouth 20, Boston U. 9.

Kentucky 34, Penn St. 29.

North Carolina 16, Michigan 15.

New Hampshire 22, Connecticut 7.

Pittsburgh 40, Boston Coll. 7.

Rhode Island 20, Maine 9.

Rutgers 20, Cornell 14.

South

Alabama 19, Georgia 10.

Auburn 20, Mississippi Tech. 13.

Clemson 21, Virginia Tech. 13.

Duke 20, Navy 16.

Georgia Tech. 20, Air Force 3.

LSU 36, Florida 14.

Ole Miss 14, Mississippi St. 13.

Miami (Florida) 24, Univ. of Fla. 20.

N. Carolina St. 24, Maryland 20.

N. Carolina 16, N. Carolina 16.

Texas Tech. 10, N. Carolina 7.

Tulane 35, Vanderbilt 17.

William & Mary 20, Villanova 9.

Midwest

Houston 28, Baylor 24.

Michigan 41, Texas A & M 2.

Minnesota 19, Arizona 15.

Nebraska 31, Indiana 15.

Wisconsin 19, Northwestern 7.

Far West

Stanford 20, Oregon 10.

Wyoming 15, Arizona State 9.

UCLA 34, Iowa 16.

Candalaria Gets 20th

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, S.C., Oct. 2 (AP).—Virginia Wade claimed the \$50,000 top prize Friday in the World Invitational Tennis Classic by winning a mixed doubles championship match.

Wade, who won the women's singles championship at Wimbledon, finished the point-per-match tournament with four points against three each for Bjorn Borg and Roscoe Tanner.

The tournament's rules bring together eight men and women

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The Shrinking Subway

By Lloyd Timberlake



way. Afterwards, I suppose, they will go to Washington and save the U.S. mail by raising the price of stamps again so they can cut mail deliveries to three a week.

I know how it will end. One day I shall descend those loath-

The talks, which began Sept. 20, were headed by Msgr. Agostino Casaroli, the Pope's unofficial representative in Eastern Europe, and Karel Hruza, head of the Czechoslovak government office for church affairs.

Do I go too far? The limousines may think so, but what do they know? They never descend those despicable steps.

launched and landed solely by the energy of the pilot on his own legs, and the addition of motors does not upset this definition.

A recent attempt at motorized flight which hardly got off the ground

The engine with a five-quart gas tank is mounted close behind the pilot. Thus he is able to cut it off instantly when coming in for a landing, emergency o

Japanese Offering

able, mean that the motorized glider could soon become as common a status symbol sitting beside Western middle-class homes as the second car is now.

estate at \$2 million, up \$444,680 from the old assessment figure. That means that Nixon's tax bill, which will be sent out in a couple of weeks, will amount to \$43,504.

Robert Taylor, who will be 18 Monday, is the only announced

he got was a trip to the station house. Malone had heard about the new mobile radio computer terminals, that Chicago patrol cars are being outfitted with. He

Vietnamese Mourn the Passing of a Favorite Sauce

Mr. Urin told Western reporters that he was told to leave before next Wednesday. He hopes to

Nationalized

stance—possibly carbon dioxide frost or snow—has been seen on the Martian surface in a picture returned by the Viking-2 spacecraft, scientists report.

Tri recalled the glory that was Phu Quoc's nuoc mam. It was made of a very special, very small variety of fish known as

sun; no other salt or water was added. "The aftertaste was incomparable," the Saigon student said, closing his eyes in fond recollection.

house. Malone had heard about the new mobile radio computer terminals, that Chicago patrol cars are being outfitted with. He wanted to see one in action, so Ariane missile, which was built by the European Space Agency. The satellite was to be ready at the end of 1984 or early 1984.

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